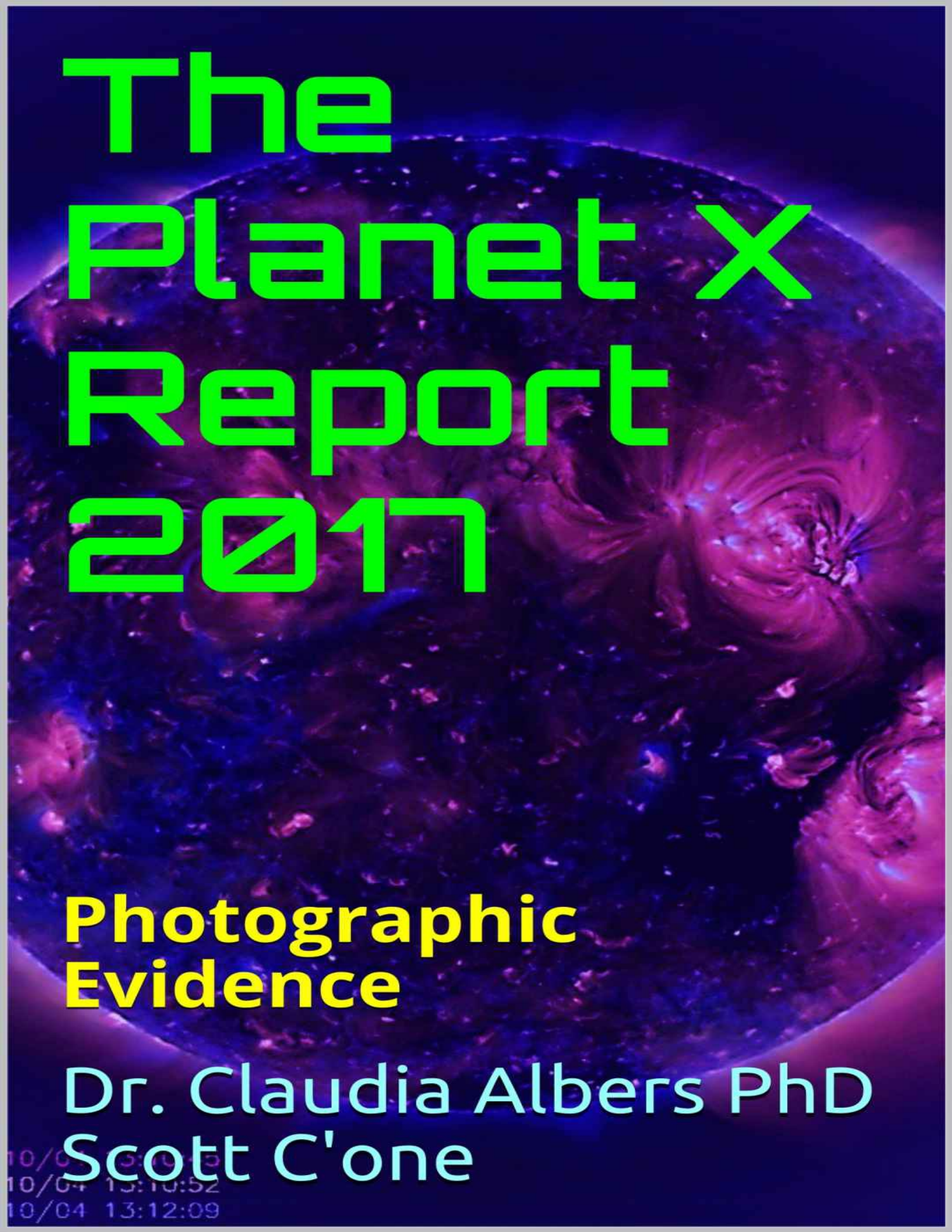
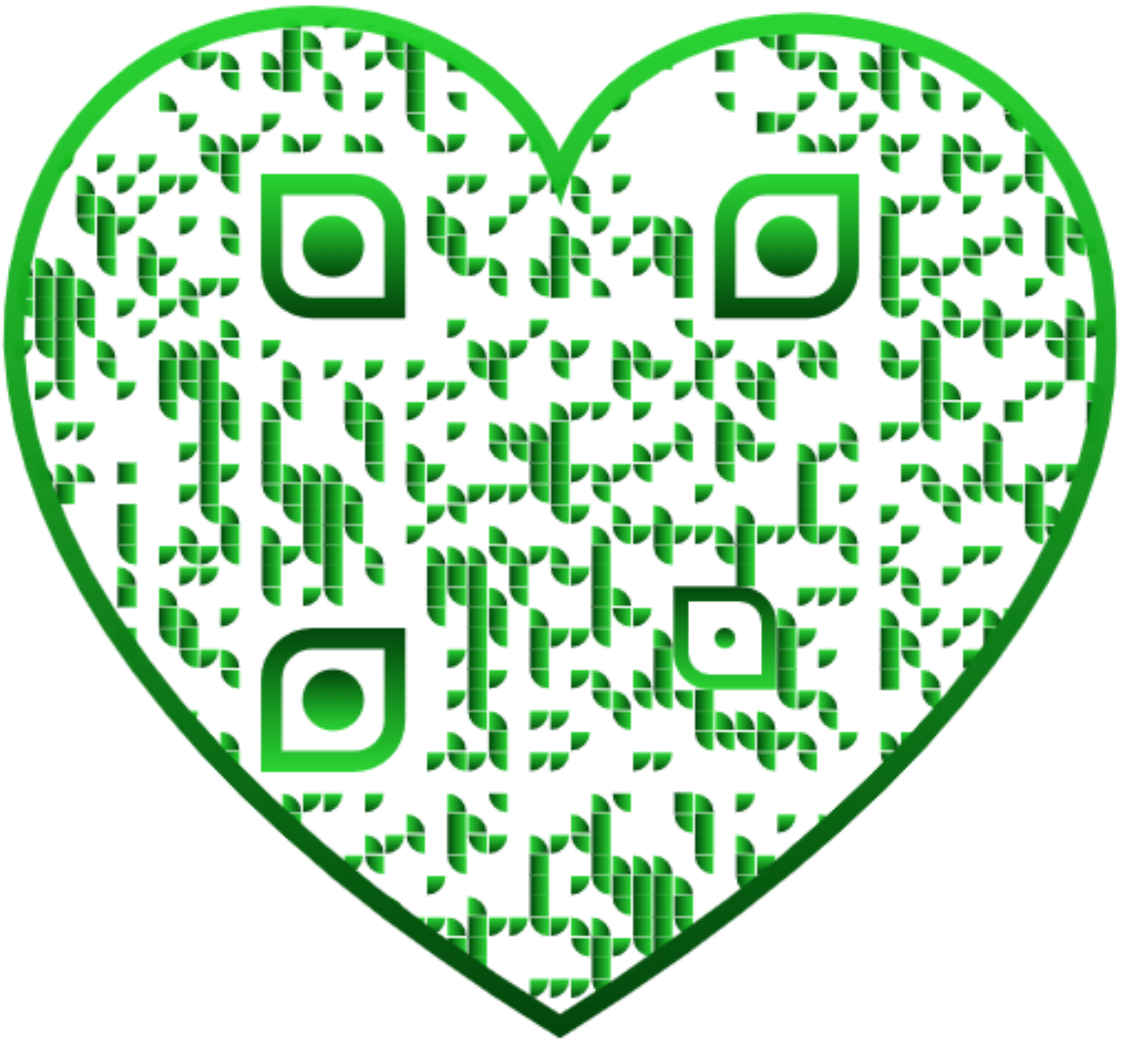
The Planet X Report 2017



Photographic Evidence

Dr. Claudia Albers PhD
Scott C'one



Chapter 1
Introduction

There is mounting evidence for Stellar Cores in the Sun's Corona. These objects seem to have been mentioned in the 1980s and Dr. Robert Harrington was one of the first astronomers to search for these objects in the 1990s. He called them Planet X and this is the reason why they are called Planet X in this book. The Planet X system seems to be made up of a large number of Stellar Cores. These Stellar Cores are changing the Sun and affecting our planet and yet the powers that be do not want the public to know the truth. This book is an attempt to remedy that. The first three chapters contain an introduction to Planet X Stellar Cores and what they reveal about the Sun and the Universe. The next nine chapter contain what I believe are the best and most important articles I have written on this subject.

Dr. Claudia Albers

Planet X Physicist

Chapter 2
Introduction to Stellar Cores

Stellar Cores are solid objects observed in the Sun's corona. The images below are from 2001 and are therefore some of the first images available in which we can observe these objects. One of the objects is observed eclipsing the sun and several can be seen at the bottom edge of the images. The round outline visible on the bottom right corner of the middle image, indicates the presence of one of these Stellar Cores, another is present in the left bottom corner of the third image. Both of these objects are dark and partly covered in plasma from the Sun's corona.

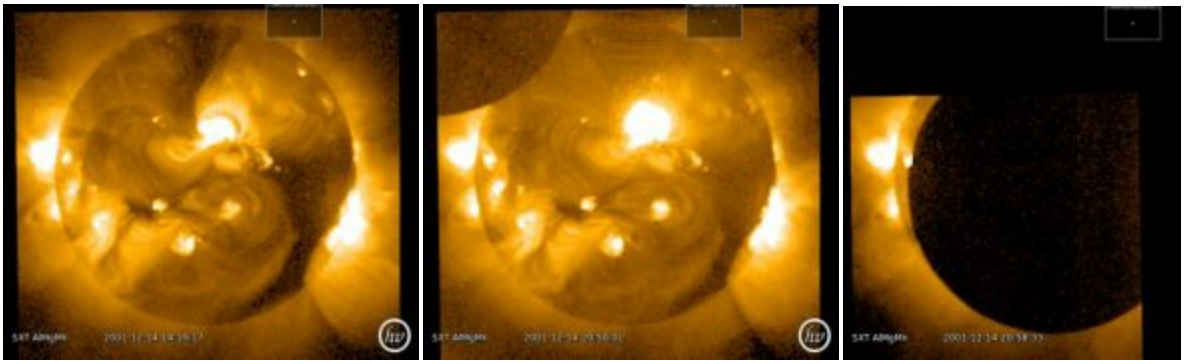


Figure 1.1 . Yohkoh spacecraft x-ray images of the Sun from December 14 th 2001 at 14:19, 20:50 and 20:58 (UTC). These are the last images available at Helioviewer.org from this telescope. The last two images show an object which emits radiation homogeneously across its surface, and therefore a star, but is not nearly as bright as the Sun moving in front of the spacecraft's detectors.

Yohkoh, which in Japanese means Sunbeam. It was a solar observatory spacecraft launched by Japan and operated in collaboration with NASA and the UK's space agency. It was

launched in 1991 and was also known as Solar A. The images we see in figure 1.1 above are from its soft (low energy) x-ray telescope. The images show an object eclipsing the Sun which is obviously emitting x-rays. If the object had been a planet it would look completely black, in the image, as planets do not emit x-rays. This means that the object is most likely to be a star.

From the circular outline of the Stellar core seen in the middle image in figure 1.1 we can deduce that the object is between one third and half the size of the Sun and we can do this because the object is obviously enveloped in coronal plasma and in the Sun's corona and therefore close enough to the Sun to make it possible to make a direct size comparison with the Sun.

These objects have to be stars, as only stars can survive the very hot environment in the Sun's corona. They are also solid objects and must be extremely dense in order not to melt or sublimate at temperatures of millions of degrees kelvin. The Sun's core is believed to have a density of 150 g/cm^3 . And so the Stellar Cores will most likely have a comparable density to the Sun's core. The Stellar Cores are cores of stars that were once main sequence stars but have gone through an ageing process that saw them go through the red giant and white dwarf phases. During this process they lose their outer layers of ionizing material, and eventually the star's core is exposed, as we observe for the Blue Stellar Core, shown below. The object is obviously solid with only a small amount of material clinging to its surface. This material is what is left of its original ionizing material which the star starts losing when it enters the red giant phase. The Blue Stellar Core has been left with a very small amount of ionizing material clinging to the surface of the star's solid core. The star will still ionize and boil off this material, turn into gaseous plasma, which it then exchanges with the Sun. The plasma connection between the Stellar Core and the

Sun is clearly visible in the image as a thin white line between the Sun's corona and the pink gaseous plasma accumulating below the Stellar Core.

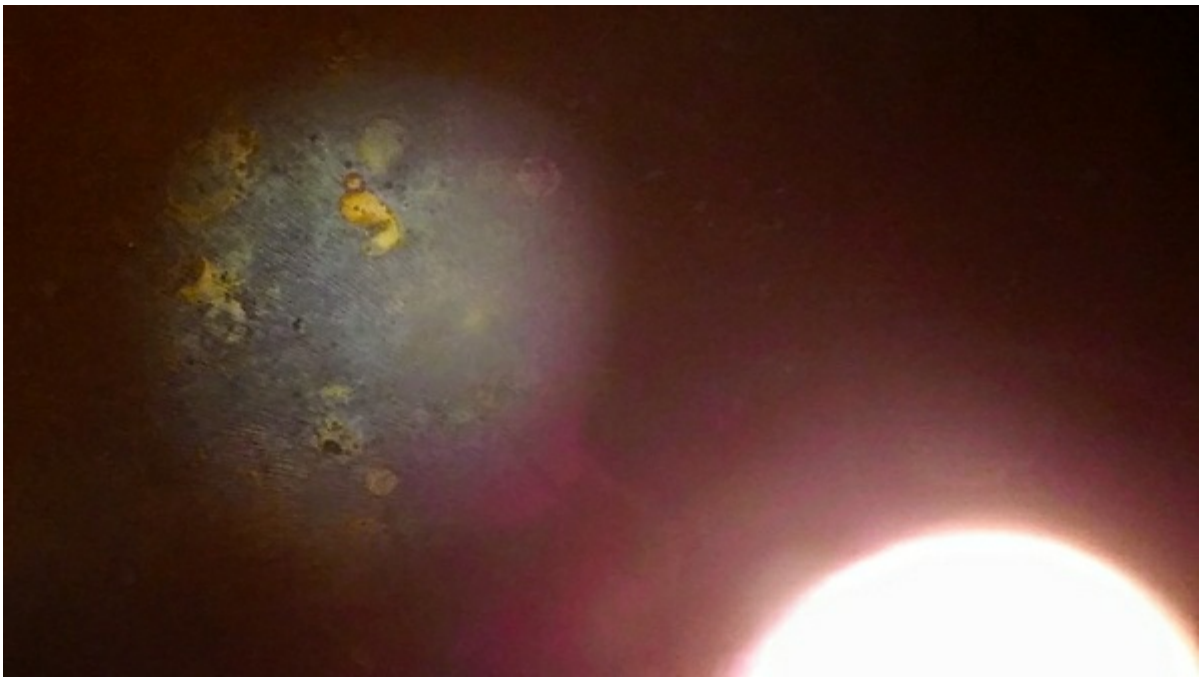


Figure 1.2 Telescopic photograph of the Blue Stellar Core in the Sun's corona. Grooves on the surface of the object show that it is solid. The fact that it has not melted, when immersed in the Sun's corona, which is at a temperature of millions of degrees kelvin, shows that it is in an extremely dense state of matter, as expected of the core of a star. The magenta colored gaseous plasma may indicate the presence of argon which gives off magenta light when ionized.

The fact that Stellar Cores are basically exposed cores of stars that must have gone through a process through which they have lost their many layers of star material, which I like to call ionizing material, as this is the material that a star ionizes into a plasma and uses to emit light. We know this process as the ageing process stars go through when they go through the red giant and white dwarf phases. So it is not surprising that these stars have some

similarities to white dwarfs and this is the reason why they may sometimes be referred to in this book as Brown Dwarf stars. Another term that may sometimes be used is Stellar Remnant, a fitting term since these objects seem to be the remnant of what was once living and light emitting main sequence stars, which have aged to the point that they no longer are able to emit light and may then be described as dead stars. Some Brown Dwarf stars or Stellar Cores have not aged yet to the point where just about all of their ionizing material is gone as with the Blue Stellar Core. Some still have a complete toroidal shaped ionizing envelope left over from the white dwarf phase. One such Stellar Core can be seen below to have a cloud like disk shaped structure around it. This structure is its ionizing envelope.

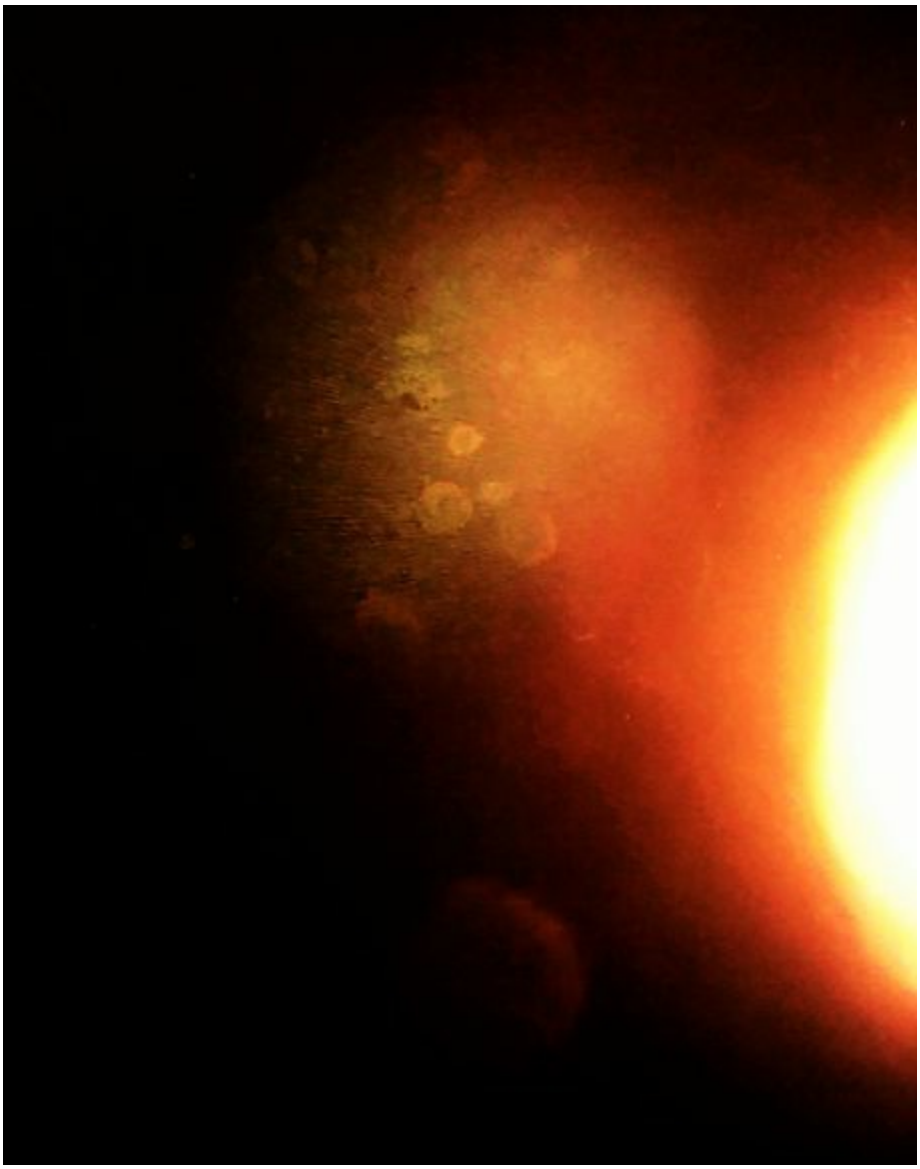


Figure 1.3 . Enhanced telescopic photograph of the Blue Stellar Core, from July 26 th 2017, showing that the Sun's corona has enveloped the object. This indicates that the object is magnetically connected to the Sun and is attracting the Sun's plasma. A smaller disk shaped Stellar Core is observed below the Blue Stellar Core. The object also has coronal plasma draped along its edges but most of the object is dark. Its shape is similar to what white dwarfs are known to have.

Some of the characteristics that Stellar Cores are known to have in

common with white dwarfs are:

- They have gaseous envelopes (see figure 1) [1].
- They are able to draw plasma from main sequence stars (see figure 2) [1,2];
- They are able to have nova outbursts (see figure 3) [1,2].
- They have very high magnetic fields (see figure 3) [1].

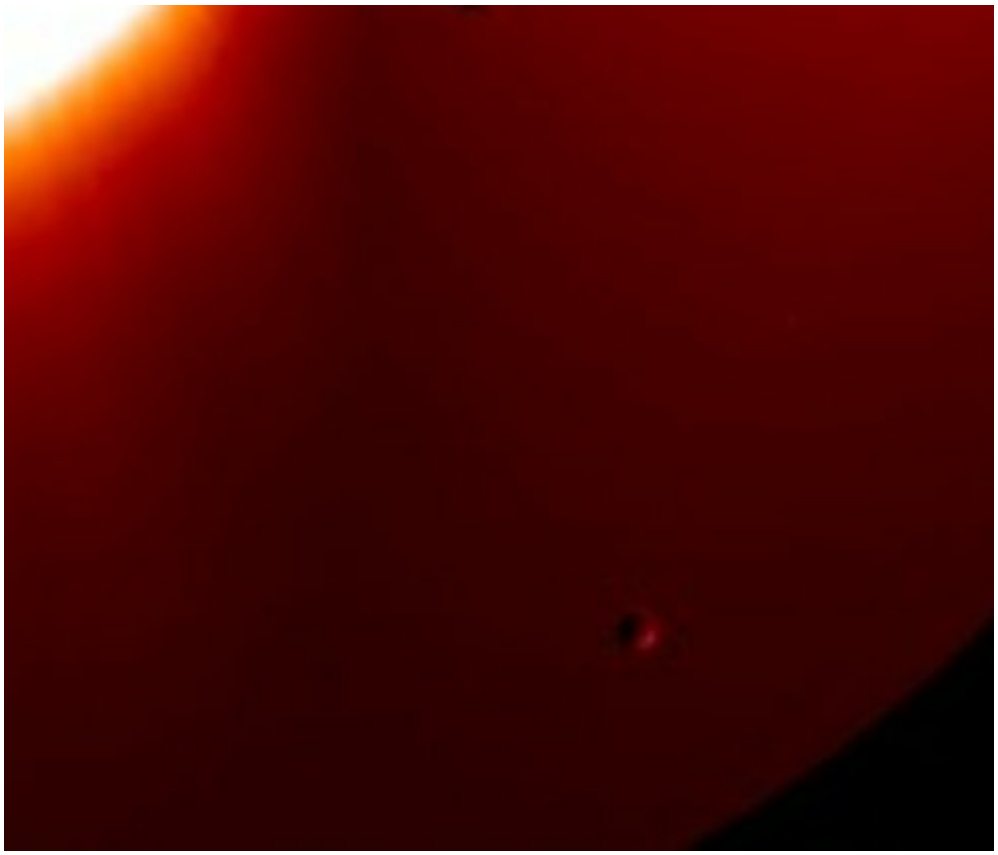


Figure 1.4. Close up view of object of interest, in a COR2-B image, from February 20 th 2007 at 9:03, showing what seems to be a Brown Dwarf Star, surrounded by an ionized gas envelope. Plasma discharges in the envelope lead to light emission, from the envelope of ionized gas, surrounding the star. The object is 1.7 times larger than Jupiter.

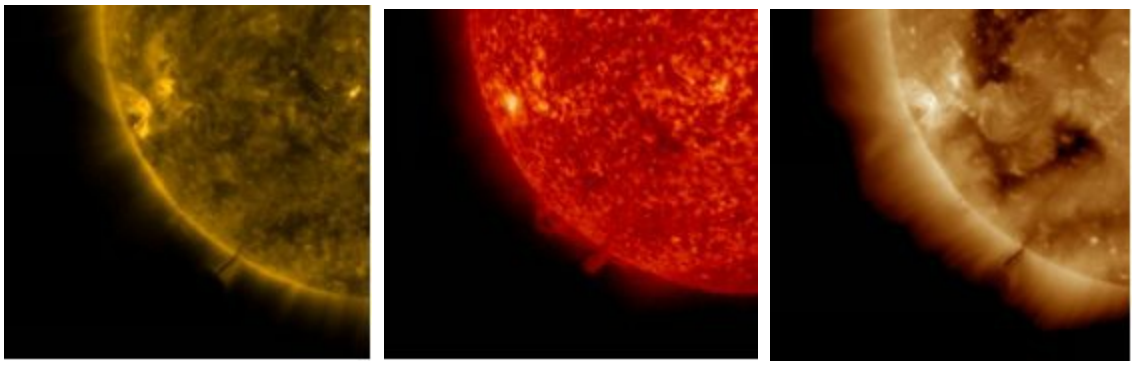


Figure 1.5. Images of the Sun, as detected by the SDO satellite, on March 11 th 2012, at 6:34 (UTC), in the 17.1, 30.4 and 19.3 nm (ultraviolet) wavelengths. A dark spherical object is seen drawing plasma from the Sun. The object is about half the radius of Jupiter.

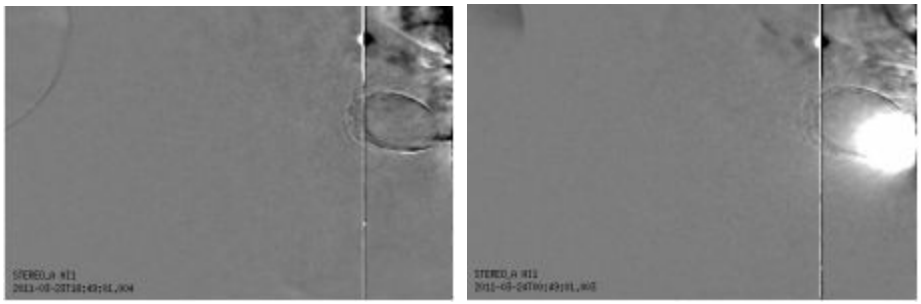


Figure 1.6. Hi1 A SREM images from March 23 rd 2011 at 8:49, and March 24 th 2011 at 00:49. On the left we see the large plasma loop indicating that the object of interest has a large magnetic field. On the right: The object of interest has a nova outburst.

However, Stellar Cores are different from White Dwarf stars, in the fact that, at least when they arrive in the solar system, they do not emit visible light, and must therefore be quite cool at that time, probably with a surface temperature of around 1 000 K or less. But since there is an active effort to hide these objects, it is possible that some of these objects have higher temperatures and do emit some visible light. However, Stellar Cores seem to be able to emit light after being in the Solar System for a while.

In figure 1.4, we see that the gaseous envelope around the core of

the Brown Dwarf star was glowing, but the core itself was dark. However, as shown in figure 1.6, some of these objects are able to have plasma ejections of different types. It is logical then that when they first arrive, these objects do not emit any visible light, but as they spend time, in the solar system, they draw energy from the Sun, and start being able to emit light, first from the envelope surrounding the core, but eventually the core itself lights up and develops the ability to have plasma ejections.

The object, shown in figure 1.4, actually became darker, as it approached the Sun, in February 2007, suggesting that it was absorbing energy from it, as it approached. Thus, it seems that these objects are able to absorb electrical potential energy, from the Sun, as well as directly drawing plasma from it.

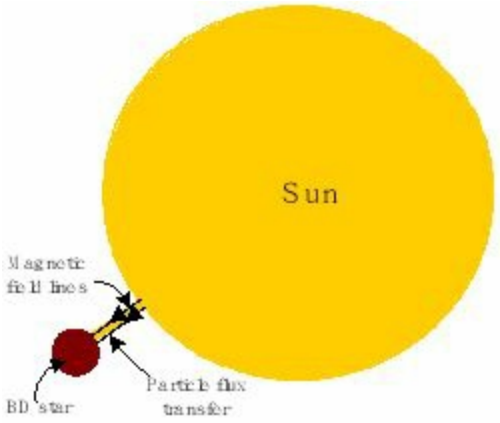


Figure 1.7. Magnetic field connection between the Brown Dwarf (BD) star or Stellar Core and the Sun leads to a particle flux transfer or plasma being drawn from the Sun

Now, the Brown Dwarf stars, in the inner solar system, are able to draw plasma from a main sequence star, as shown in figure 1.5, just like White Dwarf stars can, but White Dwarf stars can do it from a reasonable distance away from the star, whilst Brown Dwarf stars seem to do it only from a very short distance away from the Sun. These objects are able to draw plasma, most

probably because of the magnetic field connection they make with the main sequence star. This is the same reason why they produce coronal holes on the Sun. The Brown Dwarf star has a large magnetic field and draws the Sun's magnetic field line outwards so that they connect to the Brown Dwarf star's magnetic field lines and ionized particles of plasma, of enough density to be clearly seen, spiral along these lines out of the Sun and toward the surface of the Brown Dwarf star. This is illustrated in figure 1.7 above. Once the surface of the Sun is able to reach the same magnetic field strength, as the Brown Dwarf stars' magnetic field strength, the magnetic connection closes, and the object separates from the Sun.

Figure 1.8 shows one of the largest Stellar Core seen close to the Sun. The object is being illuminated by the large Coronal Mass Ejection (CME) from the Sun, in the direction of this object. The object does not seem to be emitting light but it is larger than the Sun. The object seems to be at least as large as the Sun and therefore too large to be a planet.

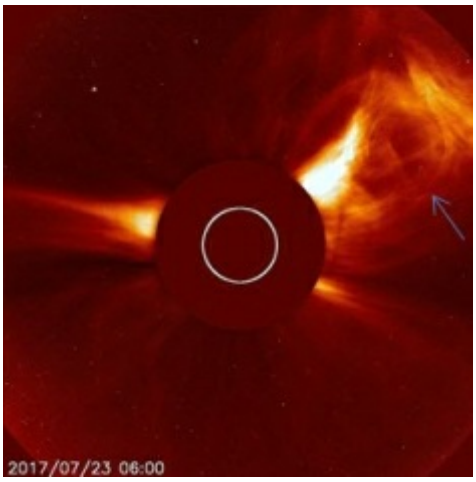


Figure 1.8 . SOHO spacecraft LASCO C2 image from July 23 rd 2017 at 6:00 (UTC). A very large object is clearly visible and indicated by a blue arrow.

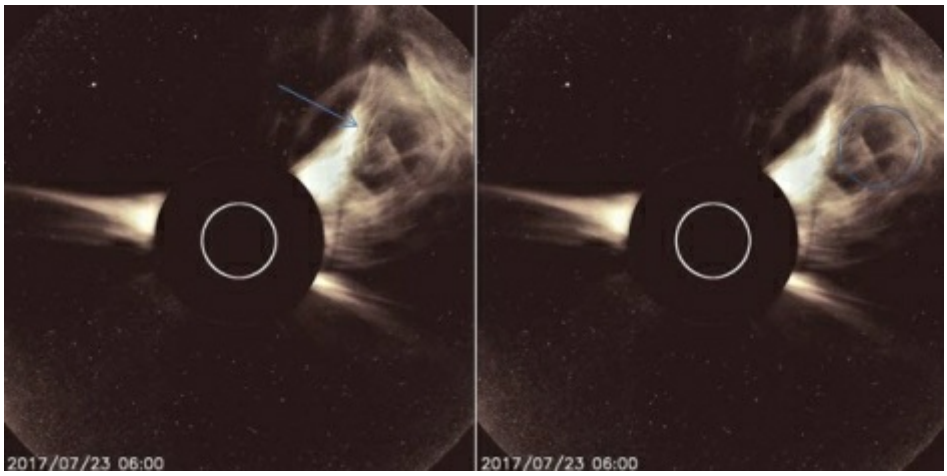


Figure 1.9 . On the left: A color enhanced version of the same image shown in figure 1.2 above. On the right: A blue circle indicates the very large perfectly spherical object's position.

Figure 1.10. Close up view of the object shown in figures 6 and 7. The object is clearly spherical and therefore a solid object and not a part of the CME.

It is impossible for a CME to have such a perfectly spherical shape in it, unless there is a solid spherical object producing such a shape. Also the object is seen in several frames as shown in figure 1.11 below.

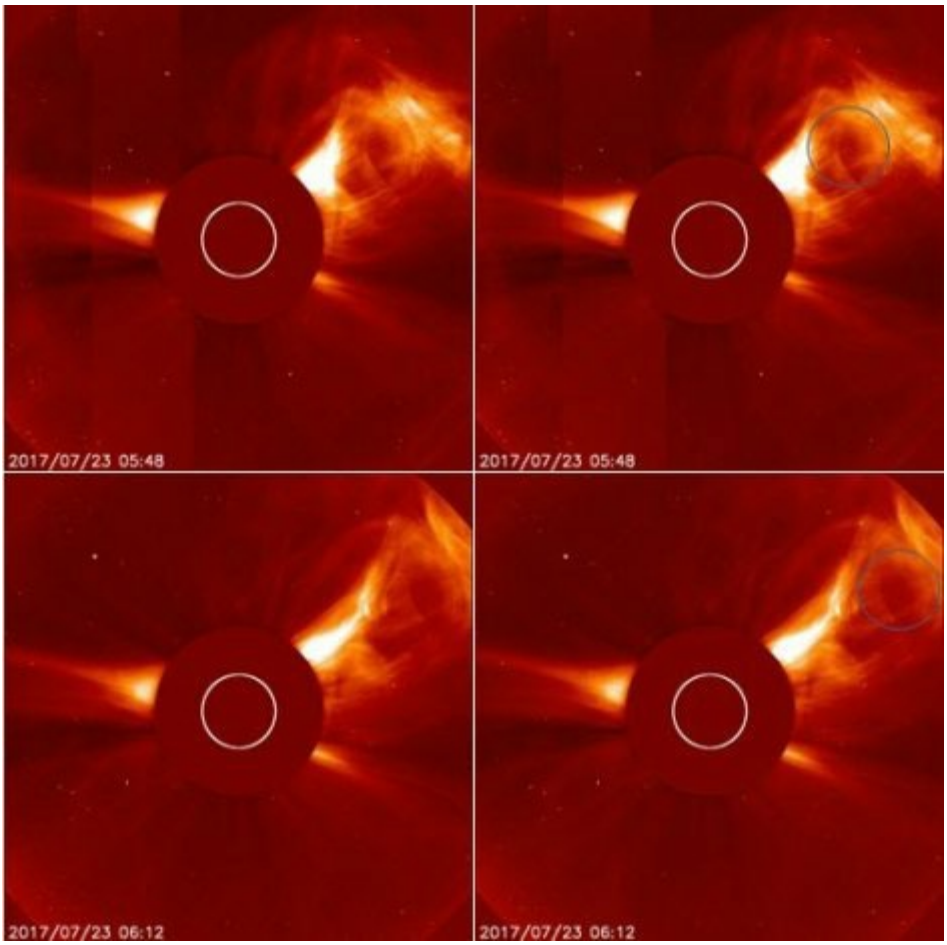


Figure 1.11 . On the left: SOHO spacecraft LASCO C2 image from July 23 rd 2017 at 5:48 and 6:12 (UTC). On the right: The same images with a blue circle indicating the object's position. The object clearly caught in the 6:00 (UTC) images shown in figures 6 and 7 is also apparent in these images. The object seems to be moving away from the Sun.

The large object is closer to the Sun in the 5:48 image than in the 6:00 image, shown in figures 1.8 and 1.9, and it is further away from the Sun in the 6:12 image than in the 6:00 image. This suggests that the object is moving away from the Sun, as the CME erupts from the Sun. This may be an indication that the CME pushes the object away from the Sun and also that the CME may have been a reaction due to the object's presence. The fact that the

Sun seems to have reacted to the object's presence suggests that the object produces a large magnetic field, which disturbed the Sun's magnetic field, which in turn caused the CME. The large magnetic field strength is another characteristic associated with stars

It is likely that this object was moving past the Sun or approaching it when its strong magnetic field destabilized the Sun's magnetic field leading to the large CME, which then pushed the object away from the Sun.

The small white objects, seen in the images, are part of the debris and possibly small Stellar Cores emitting light from their ionized gas envelope. These objects and the gaseous clouds and debris accompanying them have filled the inner solar system. The small white specks seen in the image are not background stars. The small white objects seem to therefore be debris and small Stellar Cores. These objects seem to come in a wide variation of sizes from earth sized to Sun sized. In figure 1.12 below of the Blue Stellar Core once again, we see that large amounts of debris seems to be coming off and accompanying the object.

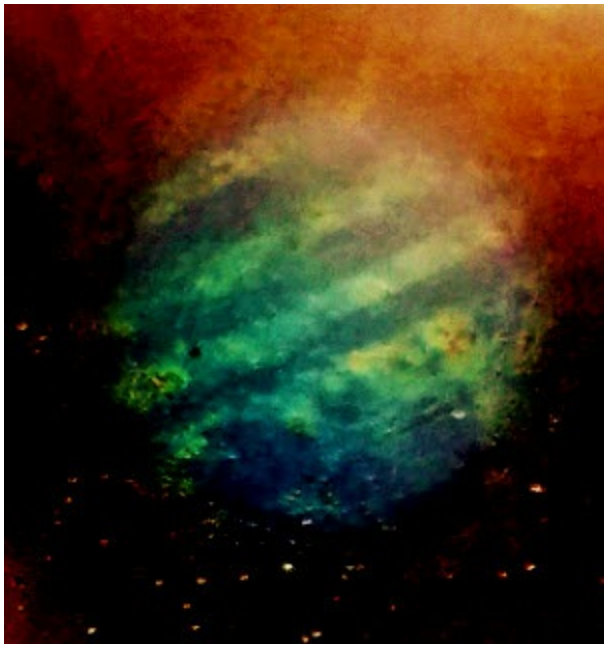


Figure 1.12 . Enhanced image of telescopic photograph of the Large Blue Object, from May 12 th 2017, in close proximity to the Sun. Its appearance indicates that it is shedding its outer layer of material.

According to accepted theory the presence of such a large massive object close to the Sun should be extremely disruptive to the whole solar system. However, since physics should be driven by observation rather than theory what we should say is that it seems that the gravitational interaction, at least the one we have all be taught about, is not the driving force in planetary systems. The primary forces seem to be the electric and magnetic interactions. Also the fact that these stars are attracted to other stars like our Sun suggests that the strong force seems to be acting on an astronomical scale. In other words, stars are attracted to other stars as if they were protons and neutrons in the nucleus and thus that planetary systems are a lot more like atoms than previously thought.

In the next few chapters, we will look in more detail at the Stellar Cores that have been discovered in the inner Solar System.

References:

[1] R. Longland et al. (2102). Lithium production in the merging of white dwarf stars. arXiv:1205.2538v1 [astro-ph.SR].

[2] G.Nelemans (2007). Astrophysics of white dwarf binaries. arXiv:astro-ph/0703292v1.

Chapter 3

Introduction to the evidence for Stellar Cores in the Sun's corona

Figure 2.1 shows a bright object, with a dark hole in it, below the Sun. The object has all the characteristics of a Stellar Remnant. The bright part of the object is the cloud of ionized gas, surrounding the dark core of the star. The fact that the core is still dark, may be an indication that this particular Stellar remnant has been close to the Sun, long enough, for the cloud of ionized gas surrounding the star's core, to have started emitting light, and thus appear bright, in the image, but not long enough, for the star's core, to have started emitting much light. The toroidal shape of the envelope conforms to the shape of the magnetic field generated by the object.

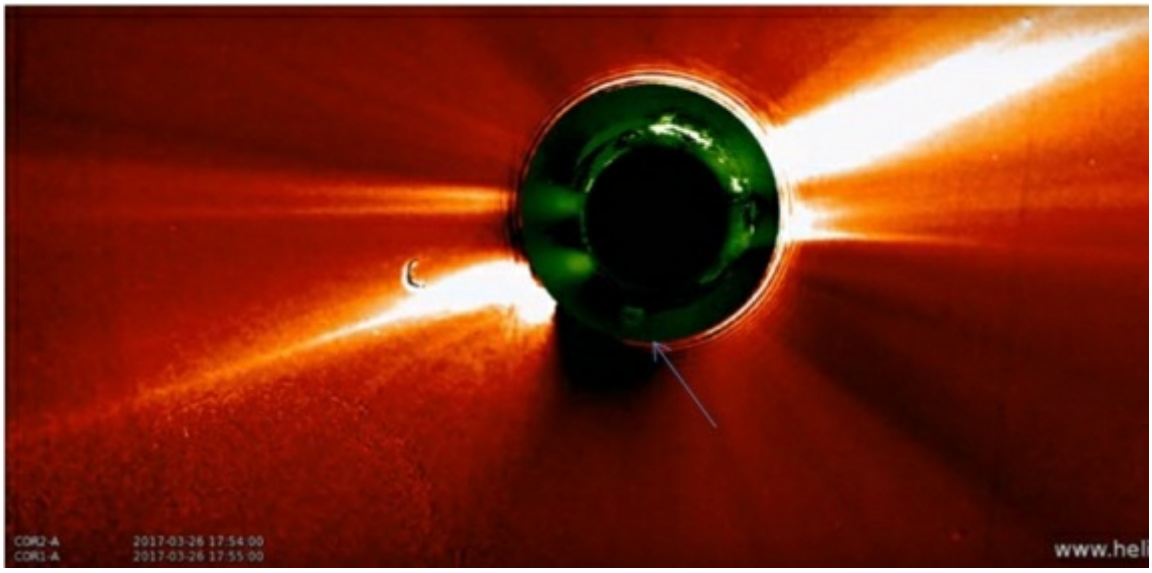


Figure 2.1. Combined COR2-A and COR1-A images from March 6th 2017 showing a small circular bright object, with a dark hole in it, below the Sun.

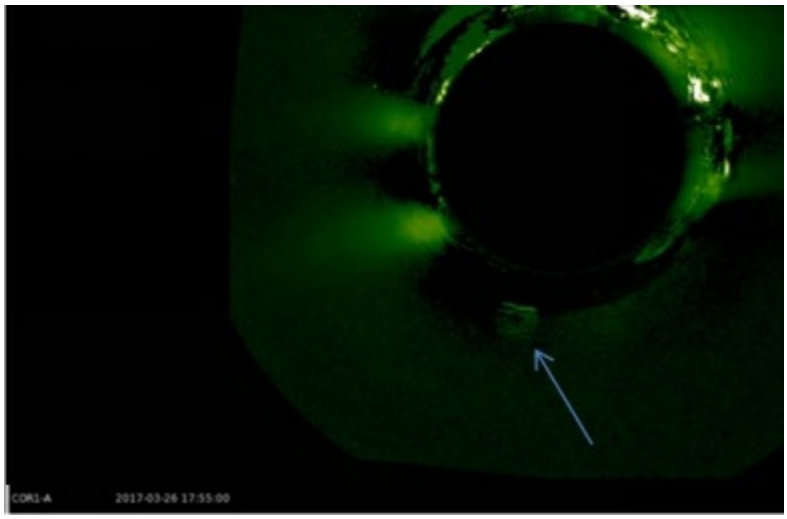
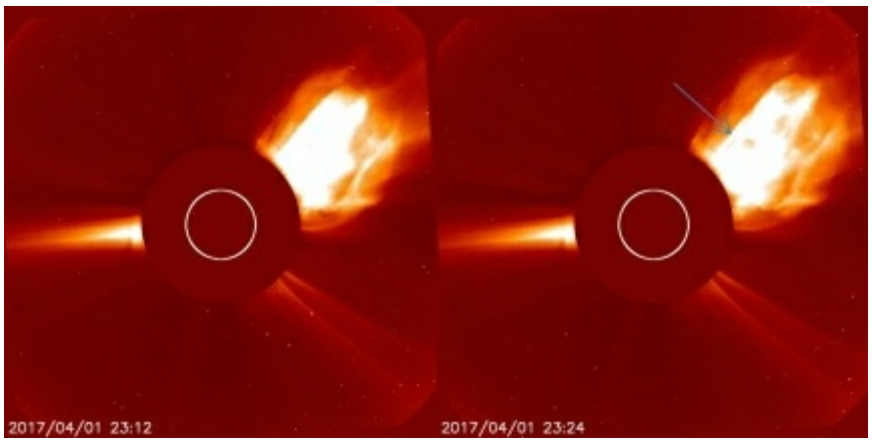


Figure 2.2. COR1-A image, of the Sun's inner corona, showing a small Stellar Remnant below the Sun. The object is made up of an envelope of ionised material that is emitting light and surrounding the core of the star. The star's core appears to not be emitting light.

Figure 11 below shows a series of LASCO C2 images of the Sun's corona, from April 1 st and 2 nd 2017. The Sun is seen to have a ver large CME (coronal mass ejection) but it is not just plasma, from the Sun, that is ejected. A round object, with a dark center, is seen to move away from the Sun, as the CME progresses.



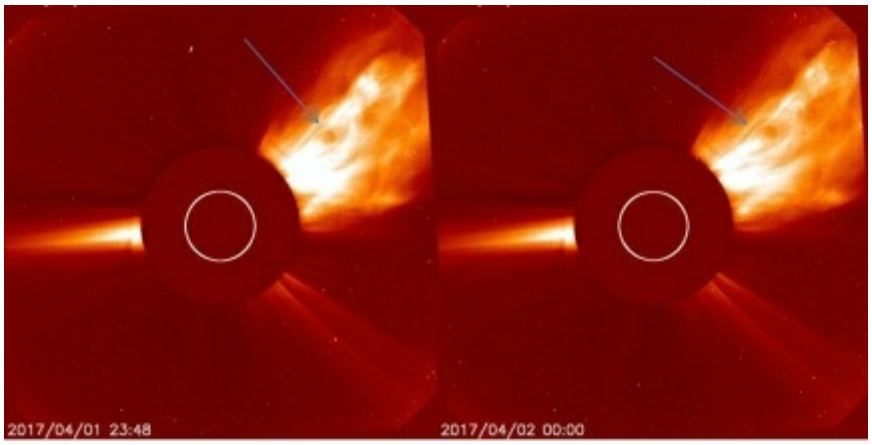


Figure 2.3. LASCO C2 images of the Sun's corona from April 1 st 2017 at 3:12, 23:24, 23:36 and 23:48, and April 2 nd 2017 at 00:00 (UTC), showing an object, indicated by blue arrows, being ejected from the Sun, with a very large CME. The object has the characteristic dark core and ionized envelope

From the last image, in figure 2.3, it can be clearly seen that the object is darker than the bright plasma surrounding it, and that it has an even darker central, circular region. This is off course similar to the object seen in the COR2-A and COR1-A images, in figures 2.1 and 2.2. Therefore, the object being ejected is very likely to be a Stellar Core and the fact that the Sun produced the large CME, seen in figure 2.3, may be a possible reaction to the presence of the Stellar Core, it ejected.

Data from the Hinode satellite provides clear evidence of 5 objects with the characteristics expected of Brown Dwarf stars moving across the Sun's surface and in the Sun's corona. The objects estimated size of the objects range from 4 times the size of the earth to about the same size as the earth. There are also indications that these objects are accompanied by much smaller objects which seem to also be Brown Dwarf stars.

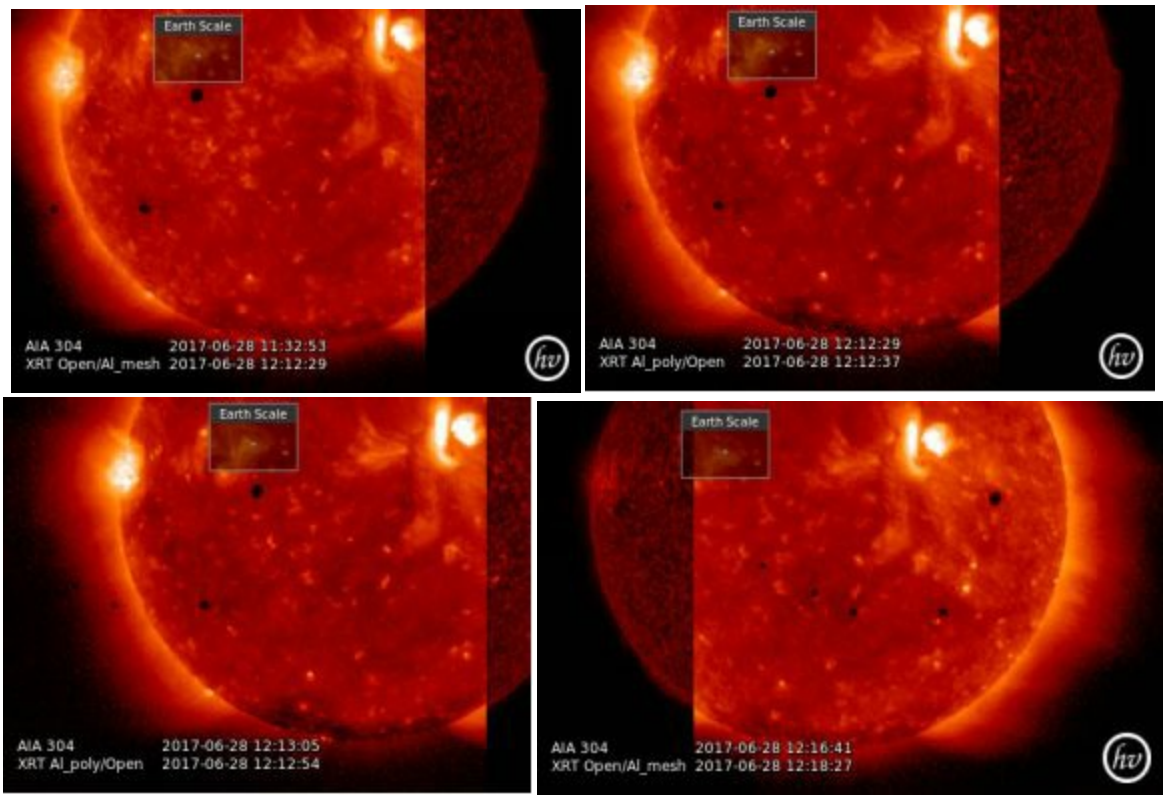


Figure 2.4. X-ray images provided by the Hinode spacecraft from June 28 th 2017 showing several objects moving across the Sun's surface. The objects seem to range in size from about 4 times the size of the earth to about the size of the earth. Five objects are seen in the 4 th image. The additional layer comes from the SDO satellite and provides perspective as to where on the Sun the Hinode satellite is imaging.

Hinode is a solar observatory satellite launched by Japan and operated in collaboration with NASA and the Uk's space agency. Hinode, means Sunrise, in Japanese, the telescope was also known as Solar B and was launched in September of 2006. It has several detectors including an x-ray and an extreme (high energy) ultraviolet telescope. The images shown here are from the x-ray detector.

In figure 1 above, in the first image, we first see 3 objects traversing the Sun. The Hinode image has the time stamp of

12:12:29. The next image has a time stamp of 12:12:37, and therefore from 8 seconds later. The Sun's corona seems to have grown and brightened, on the Sun's left side, in those 8 seconds, and an additional object is now seen at the edge of the Sun's corona. This indicates a reaction from the Sun to the object's presence. The third image is from 12:54 and the Sun's corona seems to have decreased in size once again, on the Sun's left side, but it is still not back to what it was in the first image. Four objects are still visible and all the objects seemed to have shifted slightly to the right, indicating that they are moving across the Sun's surface. In the last image, in figure 2.4, which is from 6 minutes later, we see 5 objects in the image but now further to the right. We therefore have 5 objects traversing the Sun on June 28 th 2017.

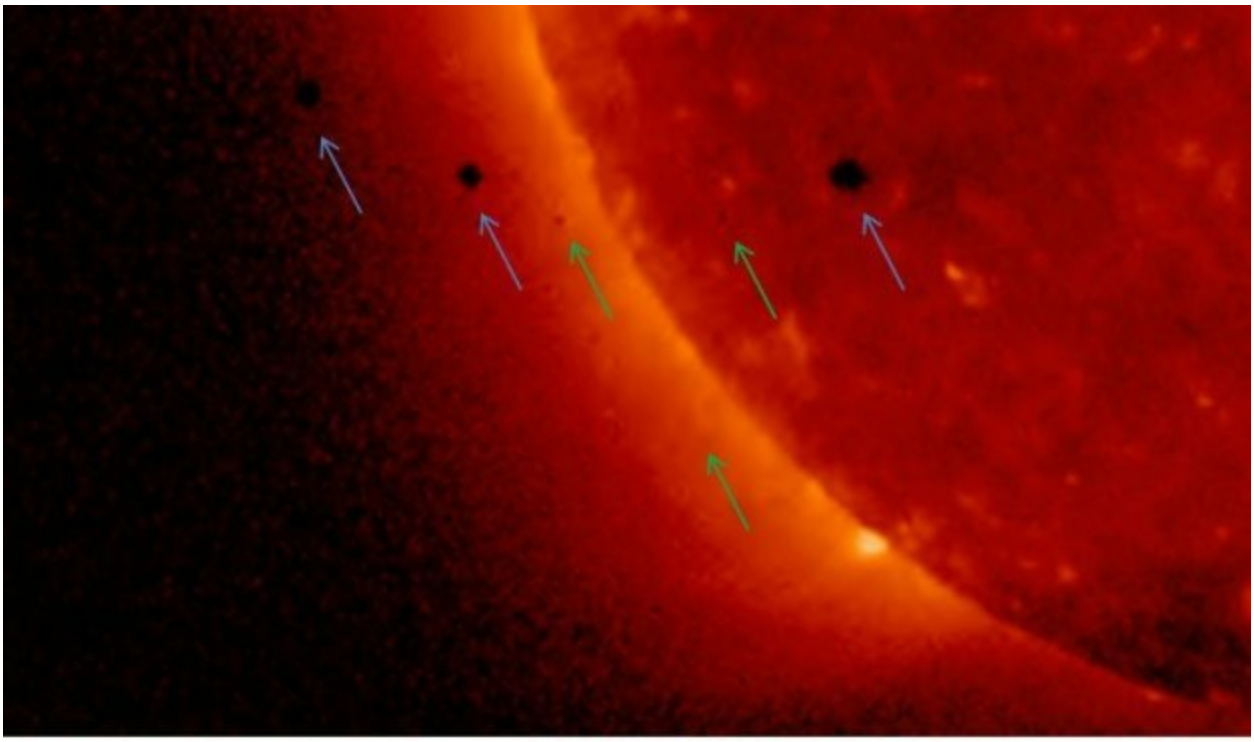


Figure 2.5 . Close up view of three of the objects (blue arrows) in the third image in figure 1. The objects seem to be surrounded by glowing plasma from the Sun indicating they are moving in the

Sun's corona. Smaller objects (green arrows) seem to accompany the larger objects.

Figure 2.5 shows a close up view of three of the objects, indicated by blue arrows, in figure 2.4. The lack of sharply defined edge for each of the black objects indicates that they are in the Sun's corona and surrounded by the Sun's plasma. Smaller objects are also visible. Three of these objects are indicated by green arrows but there are quite a lot more. The smaller objects are not as dark as the larger objects and they are clearly surrounded by clouds of ionized gas, as these clouds emit enough radiation, to make their outlines visible in the background of the Sun's corona. The clouds look like ring structures around the darker center, which are the characteristic and expected gaseous envelope that usually surrounds Brown Dwarf stars. These small Brown Dwarf stars' cores are not as dark as the larger ones indicated by the blue arrows and are therefore emitting some radiation from their cores. The radiation emitted by the core of these objects is however less than from their clouds of ionized gas. This is an indication that these objects have been close to the Sun for a while and have been able to absorb enough energy to properly ionize their gaseous envelope, but have not yet been able to completely rejuvenate their cores.

However, the darker, larger objects have been close to the Sun for an even lesser amount of time as neither their gaseous envelopes nor cores seem to be emitting any x-ray radiation. These larger very dark objects seem to therefore be new arrivals at the Sun's corona.

The lower green arrow, in figure 2.5, indicates another of these very small Brown Dwarf stars that have started emitting some radiation from their cores but this one is further back in the Sun's

corona, so there seems to be more plasma from the corona between it and the detector, which makes the object fainter and its edges a little blurred. This is another indication that these objects are in the Sun's corona.

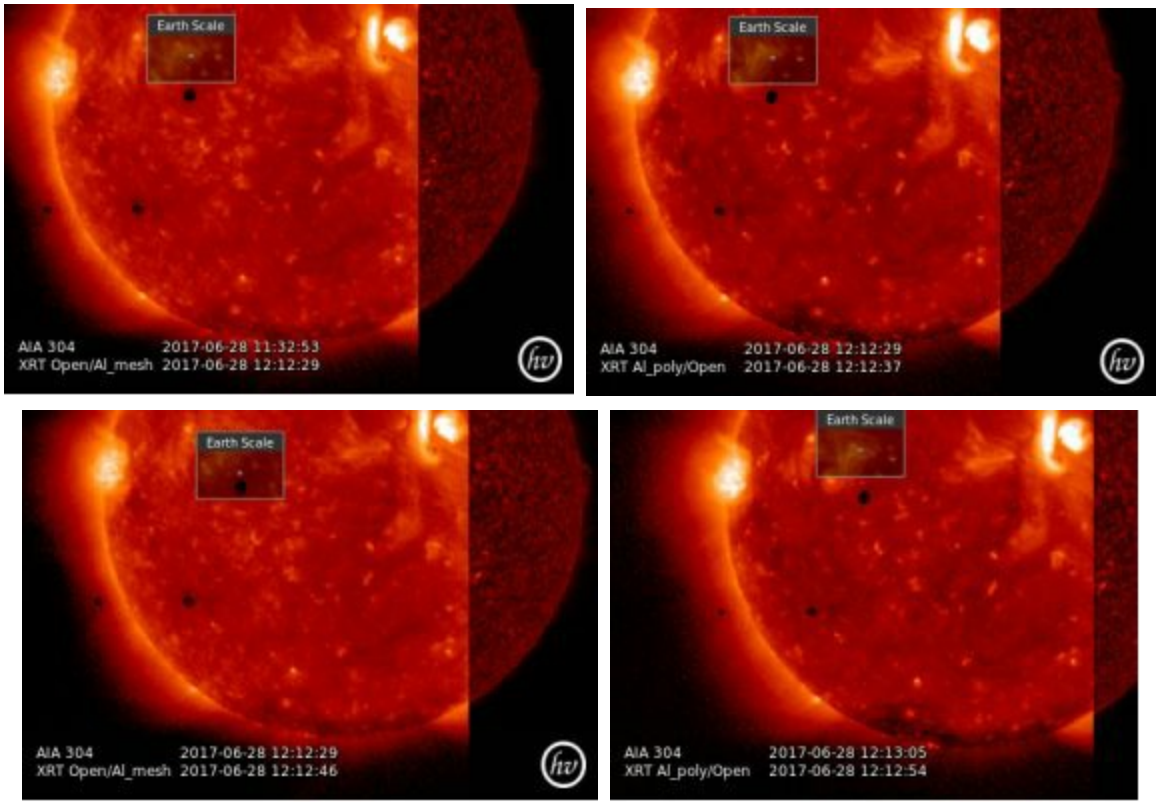


Figure 2.6. Hinode images of the Sun from June 28 th 2017 showin dark objects moving across the Sun's surface in the Sun's corona. The images are only seconds apart and the Sun's corona fluctuates in size during that time.

In figure 2.6 we see evidence of the fact that Sun's corona increases and then decreases in size, as the dark objects move across its surface. This shows that these objects have a powerful effect on the Sun, as Brown Dwarf stars have been observed to do previously. These objects drain the Sun's energy and absorb plasma from it and are over time able to once again emit light, and work like the once main sequence stars that they once were, except

for the fact that they are now extremely small in size by comparison.

The fact that the first 2 images are so close apart shows that the Hinode detectors were purposely used to capture these images, as these objects arrived at the Sun, which also suggests that they may be new arrivals at the Sun, and that someone who knew that they would be arriving wanted to observe them, as well as the Sun's reaction to them. However, these images are then left superimposed on future images and an excuse is then usually given such as 'oil on the lens' as a way to explain away the evidence for the presence of Stellar Cores in the Sun's corona.

Figure 2.7. SDO image from July 23 rd 2017 in 9.4 nm (x ray) at 6:
(UTC). Many objects with dark cores and lighter cloud like formations around the dark core are visible. Three such objects are indicated by blue arrow.

A cloud like formation, with a dark center, is indicative of a Stellar Core. The cloud is the object's ionizing envelope which is toroidal

in shape and white dwarfs are known to have. These objects are indicated by blue arrows in figure 2.7, are therefore smaller Stellar Cores that have not yet aged very far from the white dwarf phase. Most of the objects in the 9.4 nm (x-ray) image, shown in figure 2.7, are about the same size as earth.

Chapter 4

What do Planet X system Stellar Cores tell us about stars and the universe?

How can I say that these objects are basically evolved white dwarfs when white dwarfs are supposed to take such a long time to cool down, someone may ask? Well the truth is that as I have already mentioned these objects have already shown through their motion that we are not living in a gravitational universe but an electric one. Stars seem to be electrical. Stars are formed through the z-pinch effect and not through gravitational collapse. Stars are not powered by thermonuclear reactions from their interior. This should make logical sense when we realize that sunspots on the Sun's surface, the ionosphere are darker and cooler. Sunspots are actually holes in the sun's surface and reveal what the Sun looks like on the inside and that it is darker and cooler on the inside.

Figure 3.1 shows some sunspots. The center of sunspots is called the umbra and looks black. It is the coolest part of the sunspot, with a temperature which is 2000 K below that of the photosphere. The side of a sunspot is called the penumbra, and it

is darker than the sun's surface because it is cooler than the surface, and so gives off less light. Smaller sunspots without a penumbra are called pores. The sides, of a sunspot, or the penumbra region, have steep inclines, like the sides of a steep canyon, so the center is the bottom of the hole, and through it, we see into the Sun's interior. Thus, the Sun's interior is dark and cool. This suggests that the Sun cannot be powered by nuclear fusion from its core. If there were fusion reactions occurring deep inside the Sun, there would be light and heat coming out from the interior of the Sun.

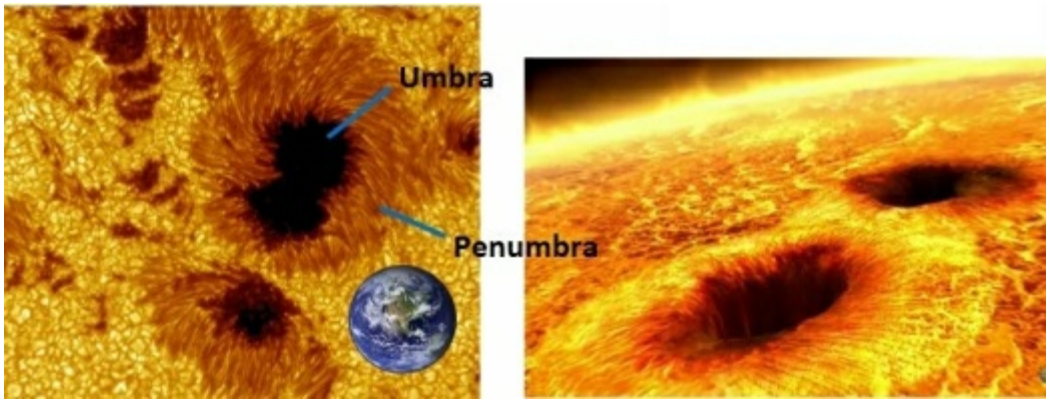


Figure 3.1 . Left: A group of sunspots on the Sun, with the earth, drawn to scale, added for a size comparison. The dark center of sunspots is called the umbra and the sides are called the penumbra region. Right: Sunspots are holes through which the dark and cool interior of the Sun can be seen

Because magnetic field lines have to form closed loops, sunspots have to occur in pairs. This way magnetic field lines that flow out of one sunspot, flow into another sunspot. The sunspots, from which magnetic field lines are flowing out of, are said to have north polarity, and sunspots that have field lines flowing into them are said to have south polarity. This is illustrated in figure 3.2 below.

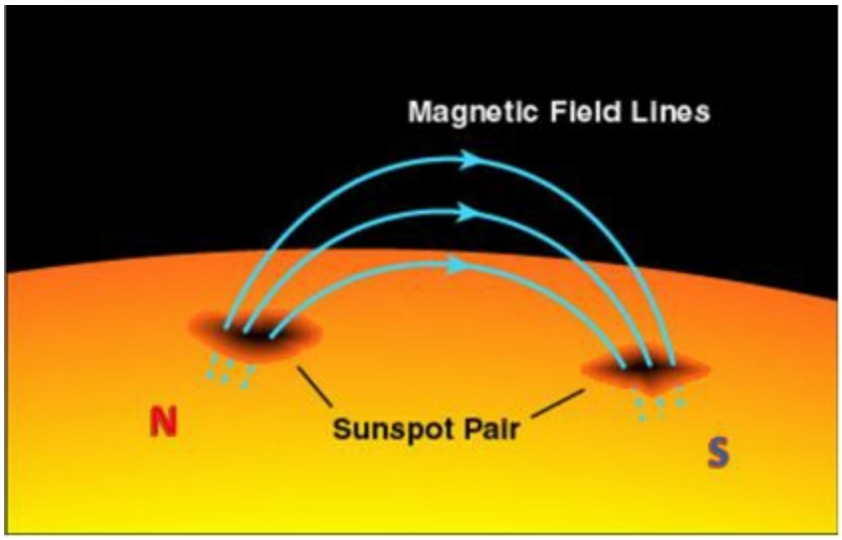


Figure 3.2 . Sunspots come in pairs with one having north polarity from which magnetic field lines flow outwards, and the other has south polarity, with field lines flowing into it.

In addition to the logical deduction we can make from observing sunspots that the Sun and therefore most likely all stars are cool and dark on the inside, the Sun also seems to go partially dark due to the **presence of Stellar Cores in the Sun's corona. This can usually be observed in SDO (Solar Dynamic** Observatory) images. These events are usually also accompanied by the use of cut-off lines in the images in order to hide the objects that are causing the Sun to go partially dark, by those who would not like the presence of these objects to be known. Now, it should be obvious that if a star's surface can stop emitting light, than it is impossible that there is light and heat continuously coming from inside the star, as expected if the star was powered by thermonuclear reactions, from its interior. This in turn means that all stars, including white dwarfs are cool and dark on the inside, and this is why they do not take a long time to cool down to the point that they cannot emit visible light and become Brown Dwarf stars or Stellar Cores.

On July 5 th 2017, cut-off lines appeared in SDO images of the Sun. There is no reason to use cut-off lines in these images unless there is something to hide. These cut-off lines have been used in the past to hide objects in the Sun's corona and to hide the fact that the Sun is going dark. These objects cannot be planets as planets would be destroyed if they were to get so close to the Sun. They are old stars which I have referred to as Brown Dwarf stars but more recently I have used the terms Stellar Cores or Stellar Remnants to refer to them. These are stars that were once main sequence stars but have used up their youthful energy and started the ageing process that takes them through the red giant phase and white dwarf phase before cooling down and becoming brown dwarf stars. At this stage, they emit mainly infrared radiation but are able to regenerate themselves and again operate as stars by draining energy and plasma from the Sun. Figure 3.3 shows several of the cut-off lines used in the various SDO images from July 5 th 2017.

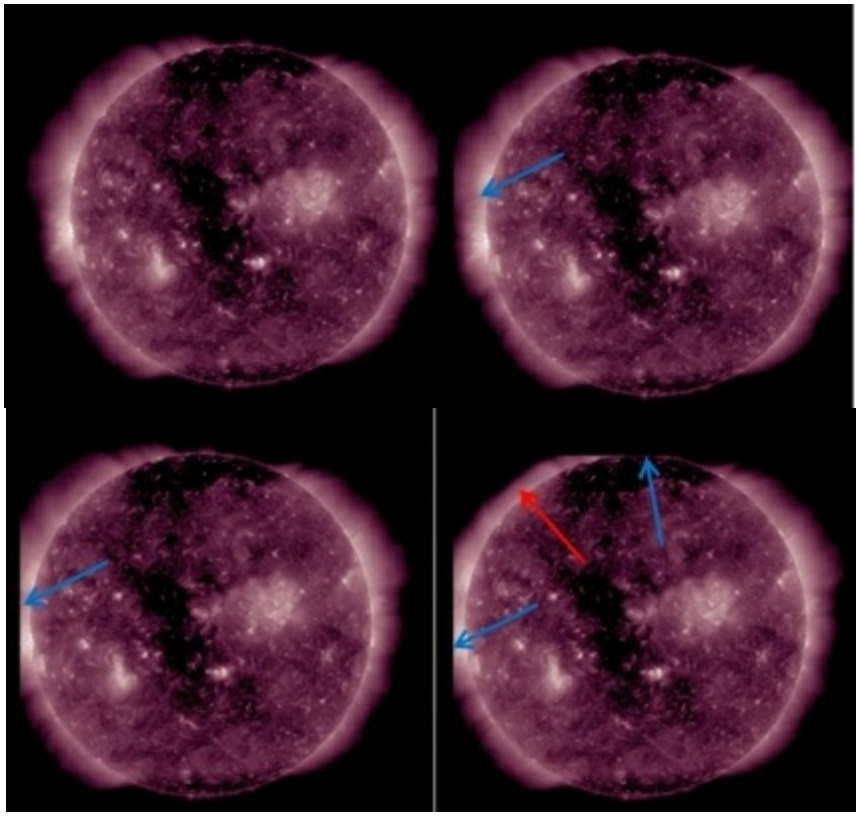


Figure 3.3 . Images of the Sun as provided by the SDO satellite, in the 21.1 nm (ultraviolet) wavelength from July 5 th 2017 at 16:27, 16:32, 16:37 and 16:47 (UTC) showing that cut-off lines are introduced in order to hide objects in the Sun's corona. The red arrow indicates the corona decreasing in size in the top left part of the 4 th image.

Notice that a cut-of line first appears to the left of the Sun, in the second image in figure 3.31. In the third image, the cut-off line gets even closer to the Sun indicating that the object being hidden by the cut-off line moves closer to the Sun's surface and further into the Sun's corona. In the 4 th image, a horizontal cut-off line appears at the top of the image and a red arrow indicates the corona has shrunk in size. The use of two cut-off lines at the same time shows that at least two objects are being hidden or possibly that the Sun is going dark in two places at the same time.

In figure 3.4 below, the first image is the same as the 4 th image in figure 3.3. This image shows that the Sun's corona decreases in size, in the top left part of the Sun, which is an indication that the Sun's ability to emit light is being affected. The second image in figure 3.4 confirms this as the Sun's surface is dark in that same corner, showing that the objects that have approached the Sun are draining the Sun's energy and have caused it to go partially dark in the 21.1 nm wavelength. Notice that the edge is jagged, and is therefore a natural boundary between light and darkness.

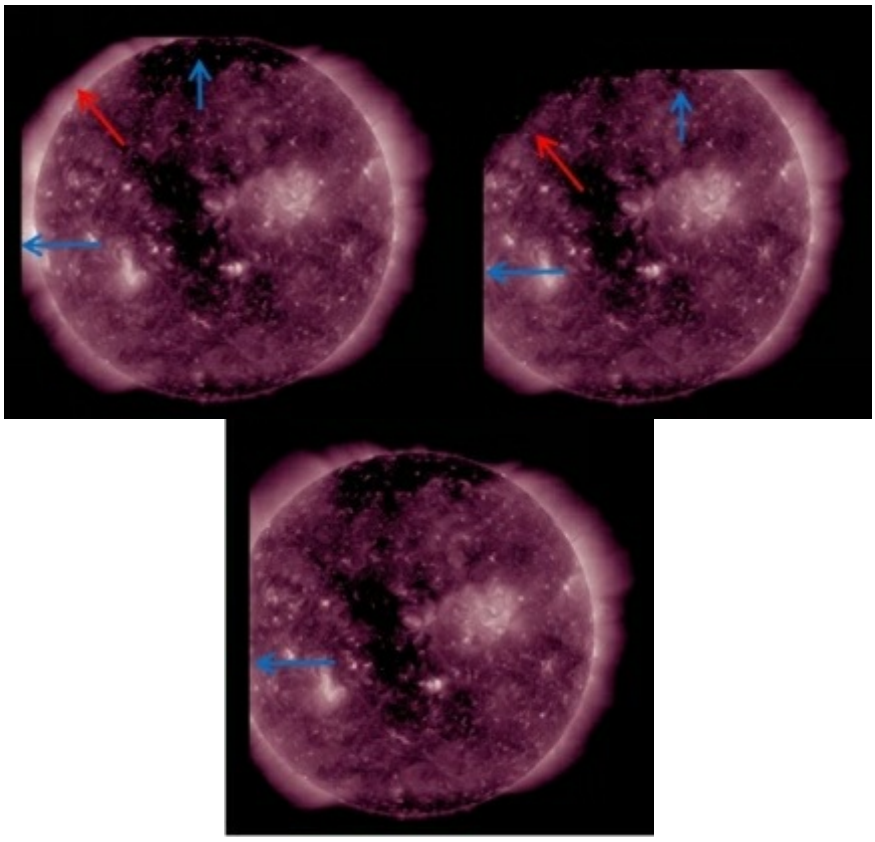


Figure 3.4. Images of the Sun, as provided by the SDO satellite, in the 21.1 nm (ultraviolet) wavelength from July 5 th 2017 at 16:47, 16:52 and 17:02 (UTC) showing cut-off lines (blue arrows) and the Sun going partially dark (red arrow). The red line indicates where the Sun has gone dark.

In the third image, in figure 2, the Sun is again emitting light from the part that had gone dark in the second image suggesting that the object causing the partially darkening moved further away from the Sun. However the cut-off line to the left suggests that there is still at least one object in the Sun's corona.

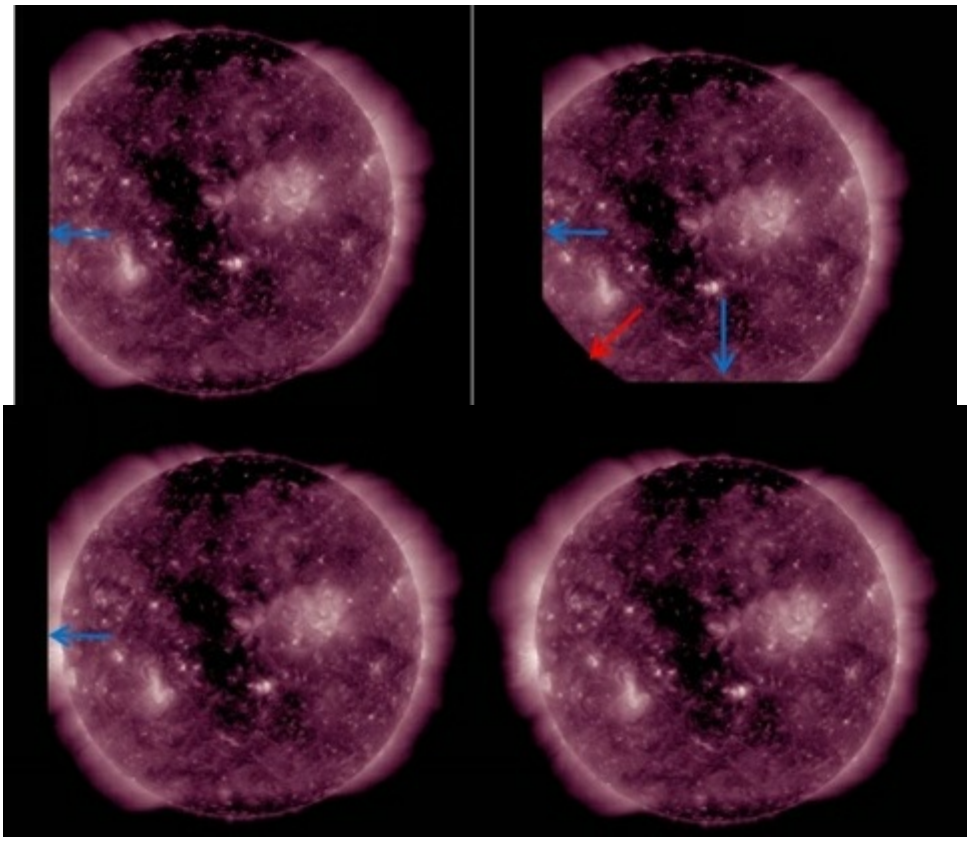


Figure 3.5. Images of the Sun as provided by the SDO satellite, ir the 21.1 nm (ultraviolet) wavelength from July 5 th 2017 at 17:07, 17:12, 17:22 and 17:32 (UTC) showing that cut-off lines are again used and that the Sun goes partially dark in the bottom left hand section (red arrow).

Next, the Sun goes partially dark in the bottom left hand section next, as shown in figure 3.5 above. Cut-off lines are still used to hide the objects in the Sun's corona that are causing the Sun to go partially dark, one vertical line in the 1 st and 3 rd images, and a vertical and a horizontal line in the 2 nd image.

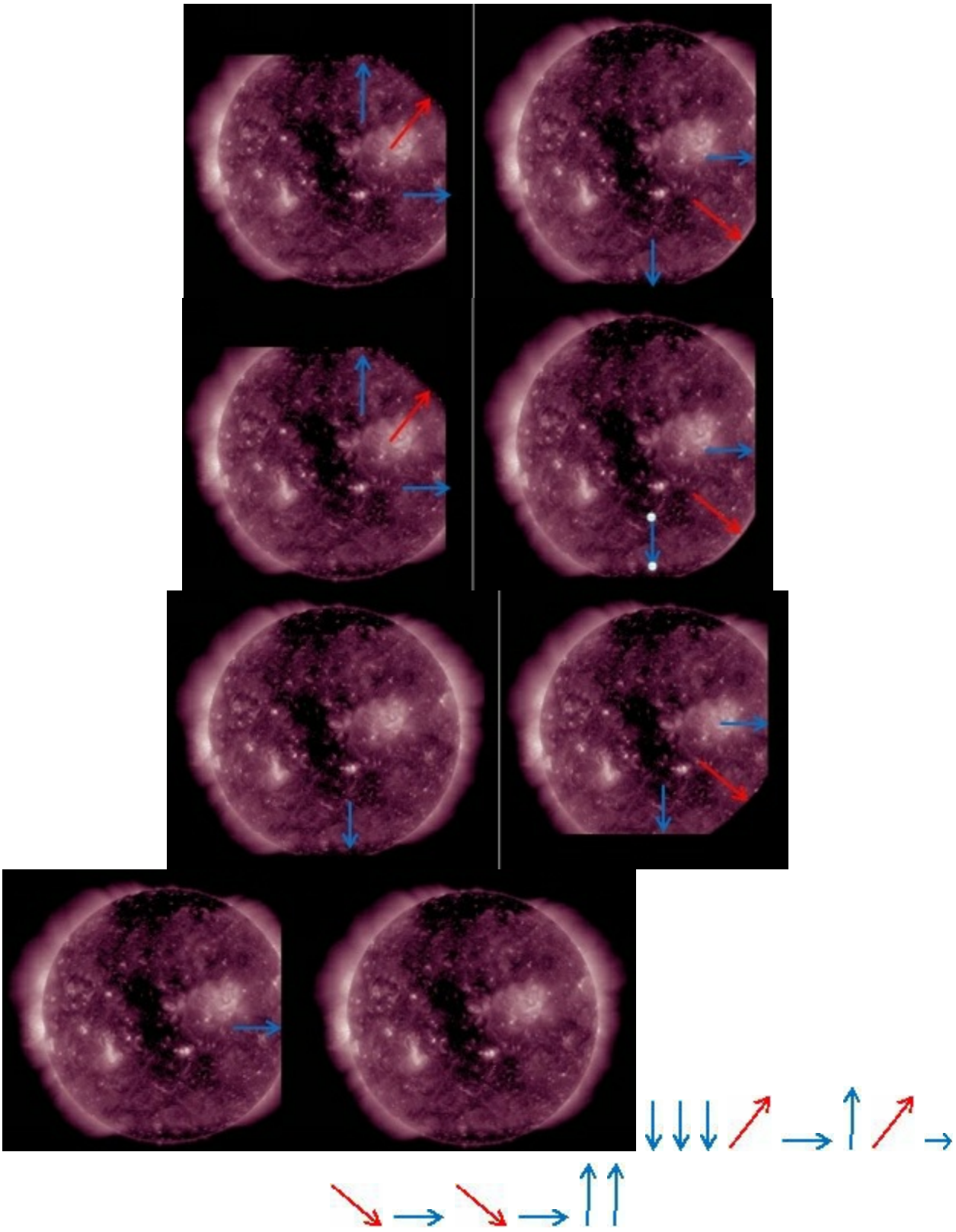


Figure 3.6. Images of the Sun as provided by the SDO satellite, in

the 21.1 nm (ultraviolet) wavelength from July 5 th 2017 at 18:02, 18:12, 18:22, 18:27, 18:37 and 18:47 (UTC) showing cut-off lines (blue arrows) hiding objects and the Sun going partially dark (red arrows).

Figures 3.7 and 3.8 below show that in addition to going partially dark the Sun actually jolts or shakes at 16:51:16 (UTC).

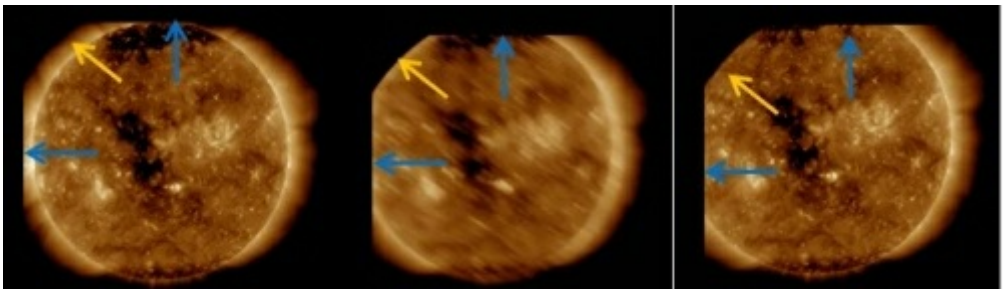


Figure 3.7. Images of the Sun as provided by the SDO satellite, in the 19.3 nm (ultraviolet) wavelength from July 5 th 2017 at 16:50:16 16:51:16 and 16:52:16 (UTC) showing vertical and horizontal cut-off lines (blue arrows) hiding objects in the Sun's corona, the corona shrinking and the Sun going partially dark (orange arrows). Diagonal cut-off lines are used to try and hide the Sun going dark once again. The Sun is also jolting in the middle image.

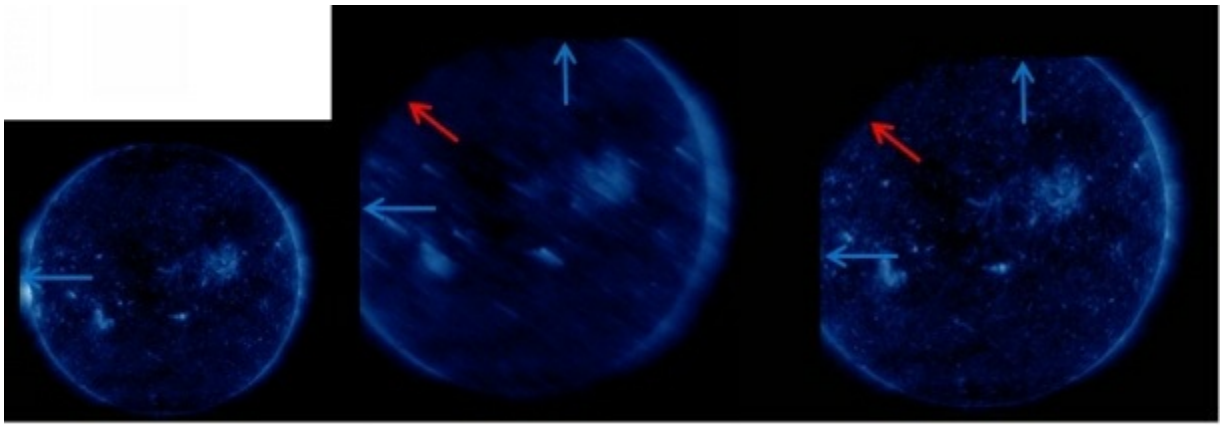
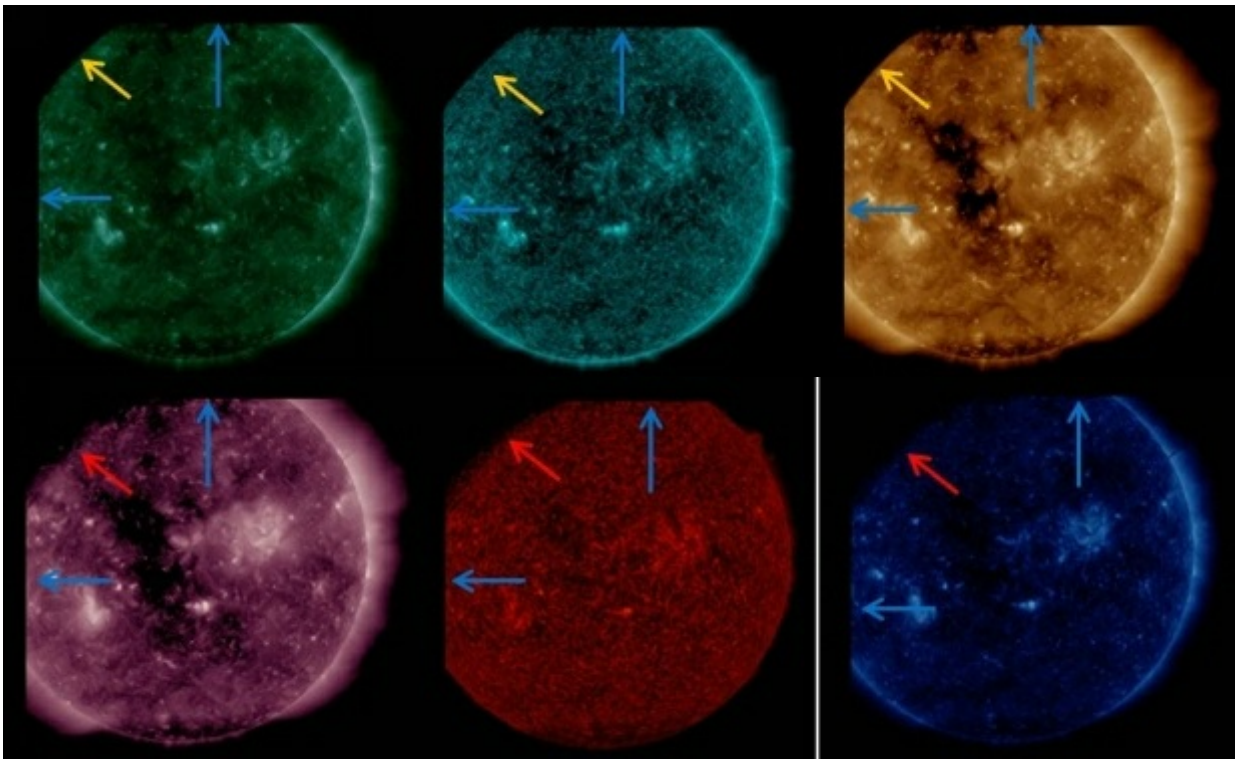


Figure 3.8. Images of the Sun as provided by the SDO satellite, in the 33.5 nm (ultraviolet) wavelength from July 5 th 2017 at 16:50:16 16:51:16, and 16:52:16 (UTC) showing cut-off lines (blue arrows)

hiding objects in the Sun's corona. The untidy diagonal line on the top left corner of the Sun suggests that the Sun goes partially dark (red arrows). The Sun is jolting in the middle image as well.

In figure 3.9 below we see that the Sun goes dark at all wavelengths, detected by the SDO satellite including the visible light wavelength. Curved cut-off lines are used in some of the images, in the top left corner, in an effort to hide the fact that the Sun is going dark but it is obvious from the 4 th , 5 th , 6 th and 7 th images, that the Sun is dark above a jagged or untidy edge. This jagged edge is indicated by red arrows. This jagged line is a natural boundary between light and darkness and therefore an indication that the Sun is actually going dark. And since the top left corner of the Sun is dark in all images, we have to conclude that it is going dark in all wavelengths, including the 450 nm wavelength. In other words, the Sun also goes partially dark in visible light.



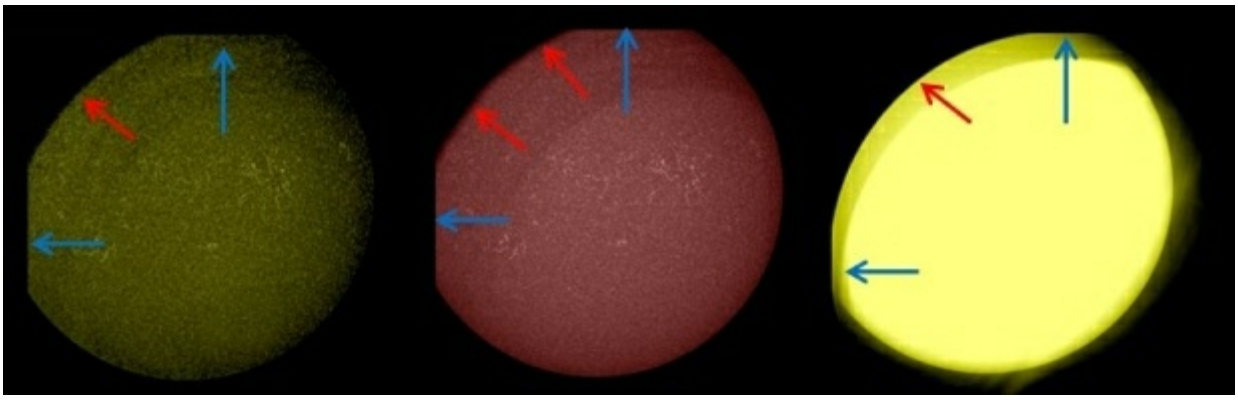


Figure 3.9 . Images of the Sun, as provided by the SDO satellite, ir the 9.4 (x ray), 13.1, 19.3, 21.1, 30.4, 33.5, 160, 170 (ultraviolet) and 450 nm (visible light) wavelengths all from July 5 th 2017 at 16:52:16 (UTC). The Sun goes partially dark in the top left hand corner in all wavelengths.

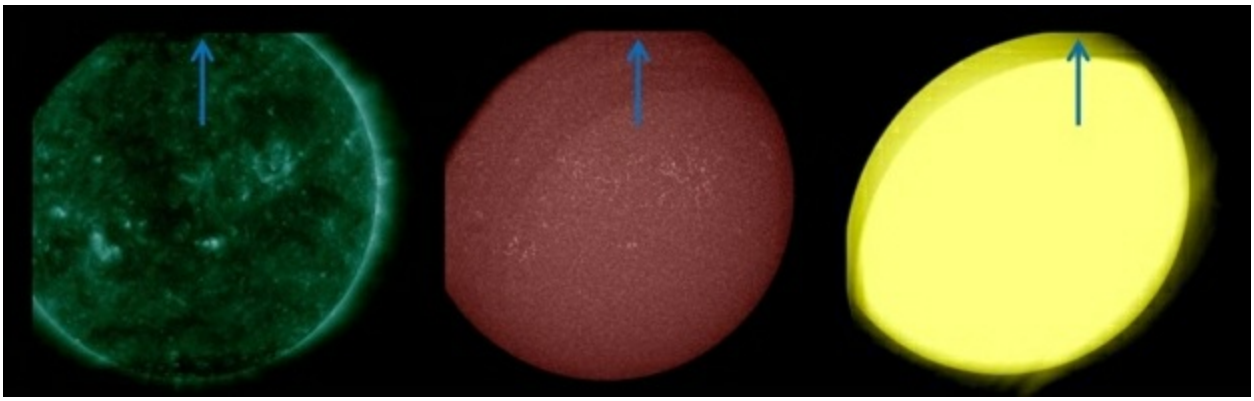


Figure 3.10 . Images of the Sun, as provided by the SDO satellite, in the 9.4 (x ray), 170 (ultraviolet) and 450 nm (visible light) wavelengths from July 5 th 2017 at 16:52:16 (UTC). Different portions of the Sun are visible in each image suggesting that the Sun is going partially dark at different rates in the different wavelengths.

The length of the curved line (blue arrows) intersecting the part of the Sun that is still giving off light, decreases in size between the 1 s and 3 rd images, in figure 3.10, indicating that different portions of the Sun had gone dark at 16:52. This in turn suggests that the Sun

is going dark at different rates, in the different wavelengths.

Thus, on July 5 th 2017, the Sun goes partially dark and at different rates in the different wavelengths and thus showing that the sun cannot be powered by fusion reactions from its center, which would give rise to a continuous flow of light and heat from the Sun's interior. Therefore the Sun has to be dark and cool on the inside and most of the light it produces must be due to ionization of its surface layers or ionization layers. The Sun is thus powered by electrical potential energy.

The fact that stars age and turn into Stellar Cores shows that stars can run low on this electrical potential energy. Since Stellar Cores seem to regenerate or regain their ability to once again emit light through being in the Sun's corona, it is likely that they absorb electrical potential energy as well as plasma from the Sun during this process.

Chapter 5
The Large Blue Stellar Core

Dr. Claudia Albers, PhD, Planet X Researcher

Abstract

Brown Dwarf Stars are often confused with Brown Dwarfs which is a term used to describe a substellar object somewhat between a small star and a gas giant planet, so the term 'Stellar Core' and 'Stellar Remnant' is introduced for the first time to describe these objects that are at home in the extreme environment of the Sun's Corona. Two independent astronomical observation of a Large Blue Object in the Sun's Corona leads to clear evidence of what Stellar Cores are and what they are doing to our Sun. These observations suggest that gravity has very little to do with the forces that attract astronomical bodies to each other and that keep planetary systems together. Stellar Cores in many different sizes have now been observed which further puts in question whether the gravitational interaction has anything to do with stellar formation or evolution leading to doubt as to whether neutron stars or Black Holes even exist.

Introduction

On May 10 th 2017, the Large Blue Object was photographed for the first time by Scott C'one. Figure 1 below shows one of these photographs. The object was about a third of the size of the Sun, it looked blue with light yellow stripes, so it initially looked like an artist's impression of a Brown Dwarf. Substellar Brown Dwarfs are thought to be stars that are too small to ignite at formation and

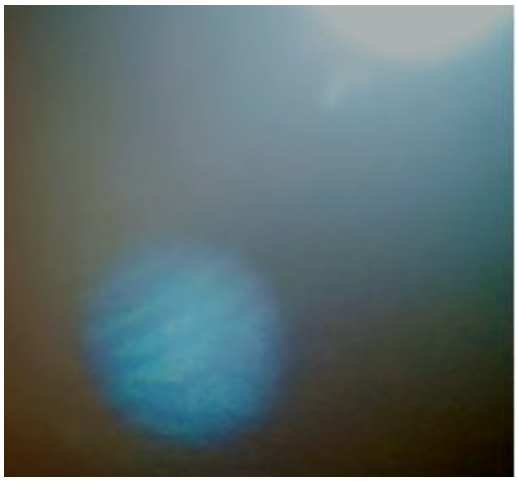
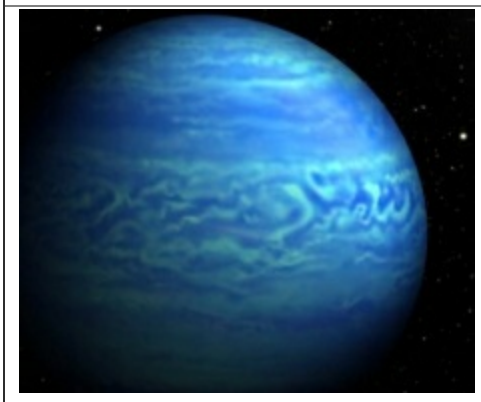
so end up being more like gas giant planets than a star. These substellar objects therefore have similar cloud formations to Jupiter which gives them a striped appearance but their radius is not supposed to go beyond 1.2 times the radius of Jupiter.

Observations and Discussion

However, the Large Blue Object observed in the inner solar system, very close to the Sun, shown in figure 1 below, seemed to be at least one third the size of the Sun. The image shown in figure 1 is a telescopic image of the object, which does not seem to be emitting its own light, but rather reflecting Sunlight. In order for the object to therefore be visible, it would have to be at least slightly behind the Sun. The object seems to have an apparent size in the image of about one third the size of the Sun, and therefore its minimum size would be a third of the size of the Sun.

Figure 1. Telescopic image, taken on May 10 th 2017, of a Large Blue Object close to the Sun, the object has the typical stripes expected from a Brown Dwarf, and appears to be about one third the size of the Sun.

Figure 2. Blue object close to the Sun, it seems to have pale yellow stripes, which makes it look like a Brown Dwarf.

	The photograph was taken through a small reflector by Scott C'one.
	**Figure 3.** An artist's impression of a blue Brown Dwarf, called WISE 0855. It is thought to be the oldest known Brown Dwarf and it is at a distance of 7.2 light years from earth. It has characteristic striped cloud formations expected of these objects and a gaseous atmosphere.

But on May 12 th 2017, Scott managed to once again photograph the same object but this time it was clear that it could not be a substellar Brown Dwarf as the object clearly had a solid surface. Figure 4 shows two photographs taken at that time.

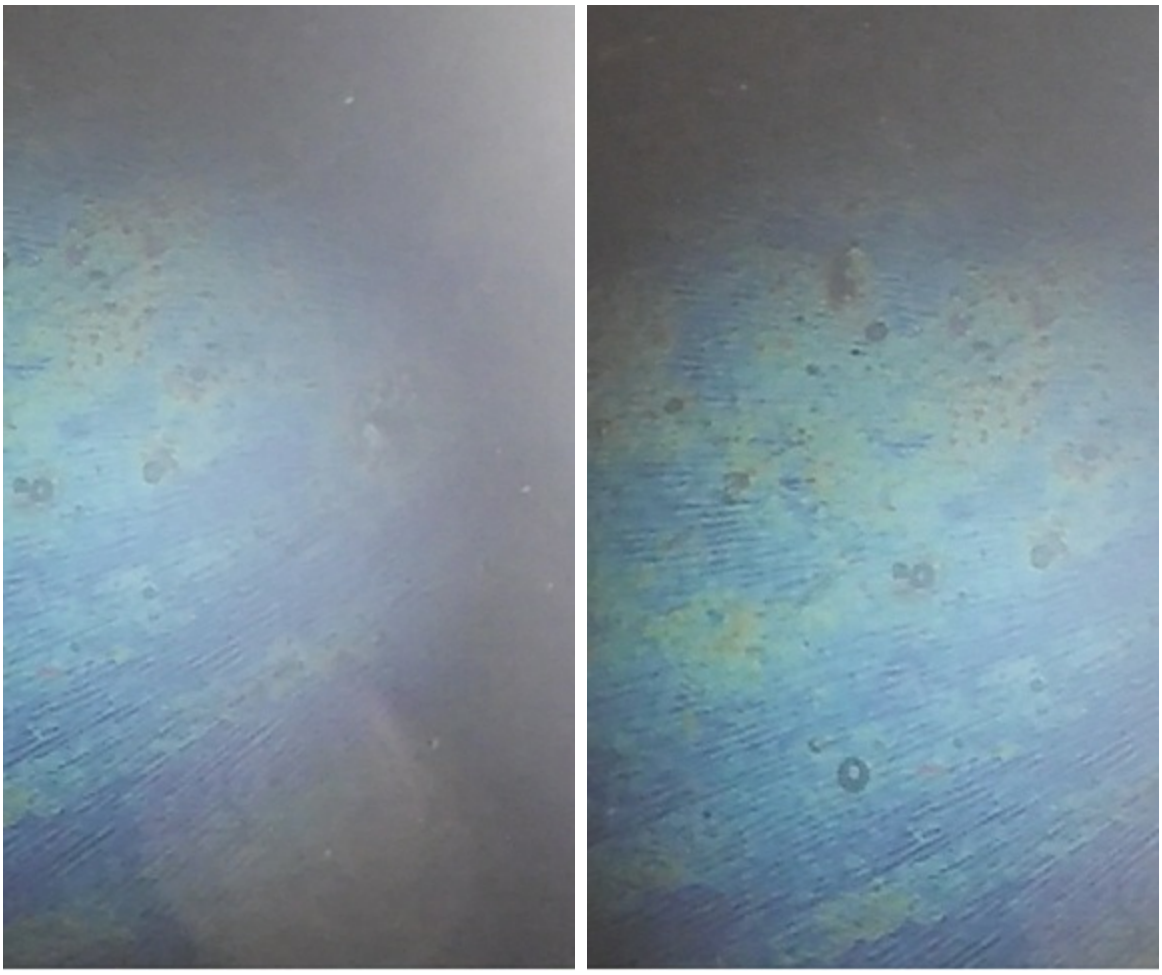


Figure 4. Close up telescopic photographs, of the Blue Brown Dwarf, from May 12 th 2017. The object appears to have a solid surface, with many grooves in it. This means that this object is not likely to be a gas giant planet or a Brown Dwarf type object. Yellowish material, over some portions of the object's surface is visible. A diffuse gaseous material seems to also be visible over some of the solid surface.

A liquid or a gaseous surface cannot have grooves in it, as both a liquid would flow to fill up the grooves and a gas would simply occupy any groove. However, the object has grooves on its surface so its surface has to be solid. Now objects are usually denser on the inside than the outside. The earth has a liquid outer core but its density is higher than that of the crust and mantle. So

it is likely that this object is denser on the inside than on the outside. There is also pale yellow lower density material than the blue solid surface clinging to the surface of the object.

Now a solid object could be a rocky planet but it would be an extremely large rocky planet since at one third the size of the Sun, it would be 3.3 times the size of Jupiter or 33 times the size of the earth. But this object is so close to the Sun that it is basically in the Sun's corona. The temperature in the corona varies between 1 and 3 million degrees kelvin and at this temperature any rocky planet would turn into liquid magma and then into plasma and would become part of the Sun's plasma. The fact that this object remains as a solid object in this environment shows that it is not a planet.

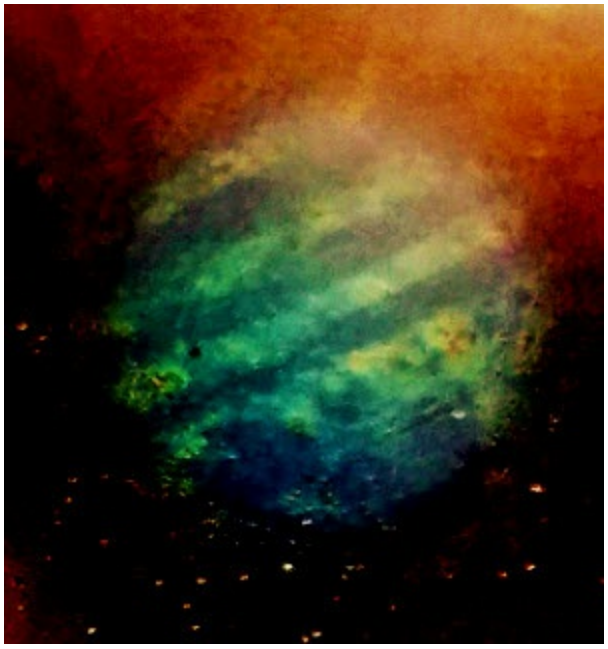


Figure 5 . Enhanced image of telescopic photograph of the Large Blue Object, from May 12 th 2017, in close proximity to the Sun. Its appearance indicates that it is shedding its outer layer of material.

An enhanced image of the object from May 12 th 2017 shows that the object seems to be shedding the material that is clinging to its solid surface which gives it the appearance of having pale yellow

stripes. The material seems to be solid but spongy or crumbly in appearance. Not all of it is pale yellow either. Some of the material is darker in appearance suggesting that more than one substance is mixed in the material clinging to the surface of the large object.

Then on July 26 th 2017 more images were obtained by someone in Europe and these images show even more details about this object. The grooves on its surface indicating that it is solid are still there.

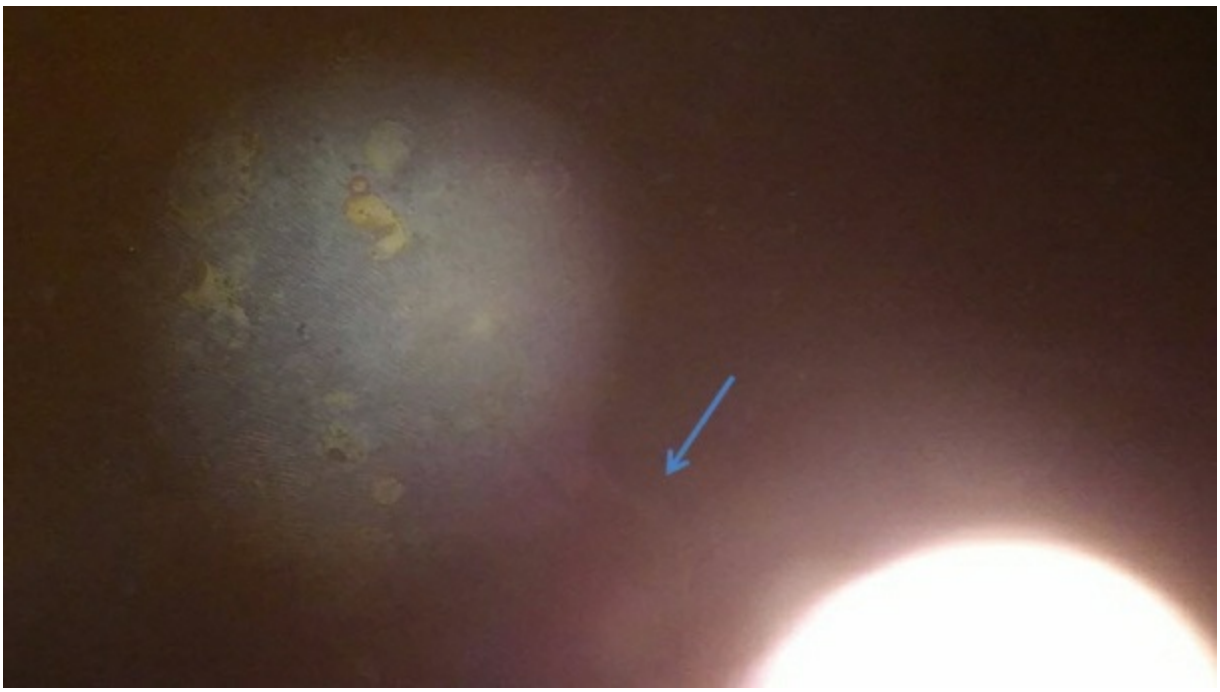


Figure 6. Telescopic photograph of the Large Blue Object from July 26 th 2017, showing that it now has less spongy material clinging to its surface and that there is cloud like material between it and the Sun.

Figure 7. A close up image of the surface of the Large Blue Object from July 26 th 2017 shows that the material clinging to the grooved blue surface appears to be solid but much less dense than the blue surface as it is not grooved and seems to be made up of different materials of different colors. The object seems to be covered in a gaseous yellowish haze toward the bottom of photograph.

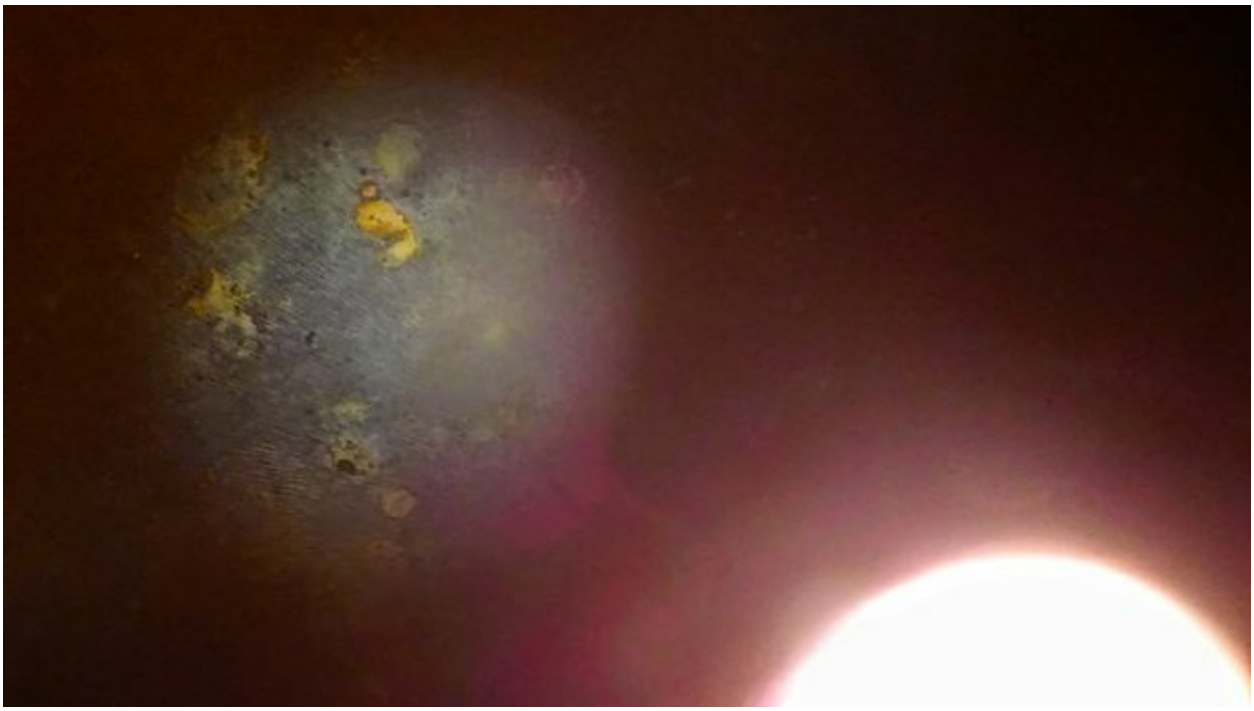


Figure 8. Slightly enhanced version of the image in figure 7 shows that the pink gaseous material envelops the Sun and the yellowish gaseous material seems to envelop the Large Blue Object's left side. This may therefore be an indication that the object seems to be exchanging gaseous material with the Sun.

Figure 8 again clearly shows that the object has a solid surface that the Large Blue Object seems to be pulling some plasma from the Sun toward its surface and some of its material, which looks yellowish seems to be coming from its surface and lies between it and the Sun. This suggests that this object is exchanging plasma with the Sun.

The enhanced image shown in figure 9 below makes it even clearer that plasma from the Sun's corona is enveloping this object. An object that is at home in the Sun's corona has to be a star but since this object is not emitting light like a normal star and has no churning glowing plasma as a surface, and is solid, it most probably is what remains when a star's outer layers of gas are

stripped from it, and that would be the solid core of the star. This object therefore seems to be a Stellar Core. In other words this object has to be a very old star that has lost almost all of the material that it could possibly ionize and turn into hot glowing plasma. Yet it seems to still have a high enough magnetic field to connect with the Sun and cause the Sun's plasma to move towards it and envelop it. There are also indications that the object is actually ionizing the remaining material left on its surface and that it is exchanging this material, once it turns into plasma, with the Sun.

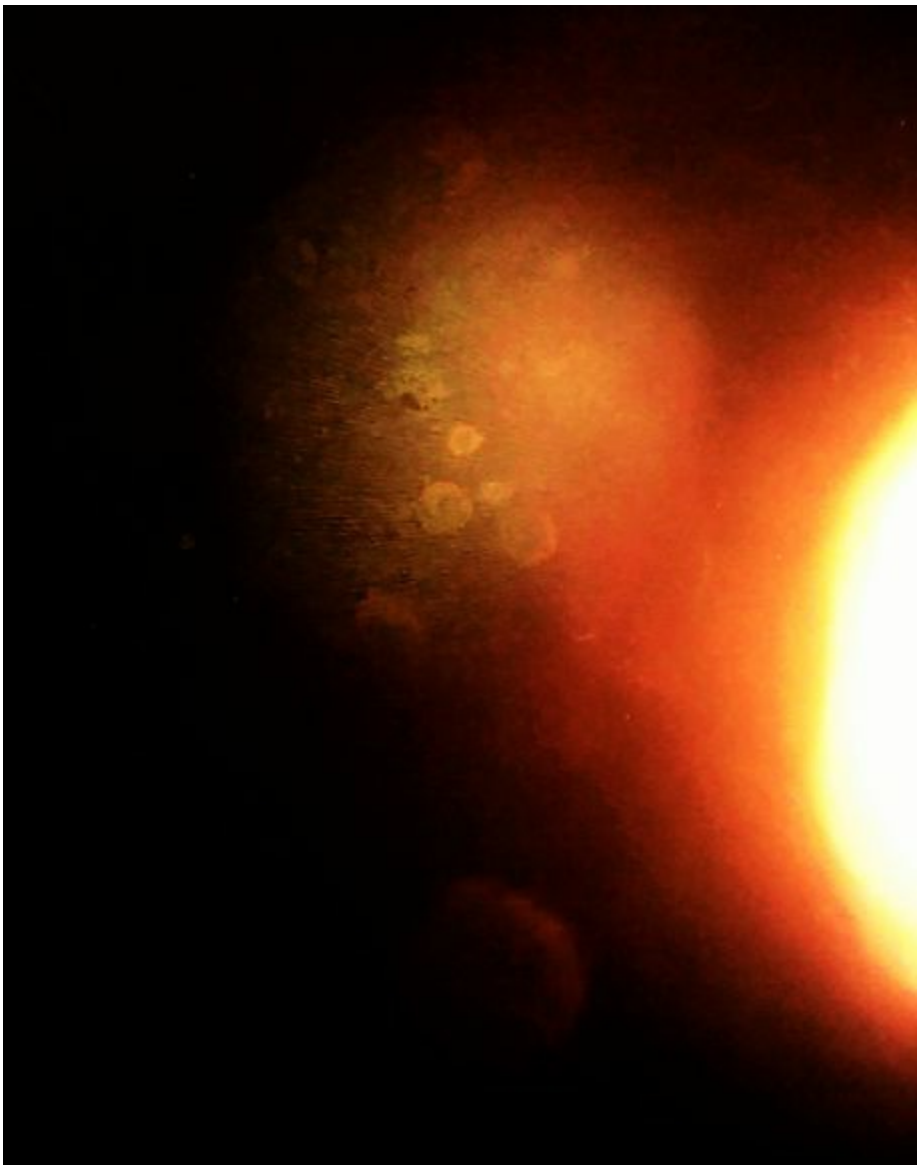


Figure 9 . Enhanced telescopic photograph of the Large Blue Object, from July 26 th 2017, showing that the Sun's corona has enveloped the object. This indicates that the object is magnetically connected to the Sun and is attracting the Sun's plasma and possibly exchanging plasma with it.

Now the Sun's corona is plasma or ionized particles. These charged particles spiral along magnetic field lines and form plasma loops on the surface of the Sun or other stars that have enough plasma on their surfaces. So the fact that these ionized particles

are going out and enveloping this object indicates that this object has a larger magnetic field than the Sun and it actually pulls the Sun's magnetic field lines outwards from its surface so that they connect to the object's magnetic field, and thus form a closed loop. Magnetic field lines must off course always be in the shape of a closed loop. This type of connection between the Sun and an object like this, in other words a Stellar Core, is what seems to be causing the large coronal holes on the Sun.

Now, it is well known that stars start to lose their outer layers of gas when they move into the Red Giant Phase. After the red giant phase stars become White Dwarfs. This is a well studied and accepted part of Stellar Evolution. White Dwarf stars are well known to be made up of a core and a ring shaped gaseous envelope around it. Notice that another smaller object is visible in the image in shown in figure 9. The object is much smaller than the Large Blue Object but since it is also at home in the same environment it is very likely to also be a stellar object or some type of stellar remnant. The object is cylindrical in shape and similar to what we would expect a White Dwarf to look like. It is not a white Dwarf though because a White Dwarf is extremely bright and this object is not nearly as bright as the Sun. But it may be what was once a White Dwarf but has cooled down to the point that it do does not emit much visible light. The coloring on the surface of this smaller object is the same color as the Sun's corona suggesting that the outer surface of the object is plasma or ionized gas like what is present in the Sun's corona. This object is therefore very likely to be an old but much smaller Stellar Core than the Large Blue Object but with a denser layer of ionized particle envelope around it. It may either be an evolved White dwarf or it may have gained the envelope from drawing plasma from the Sun as the Large Blue Object seems to be doing.

However, the fact that two objects of very different sizes are here seen in the same photograph and at home in the environment of the Sun's corona is an indication that these objects come in very different sizes. This is not surprising since there is a wide variation in the size of stars. There are stars that are about half the size of our Sun and there are stars that are about 1000 times larger in size than the size of our Sun. Figure 10 below shows a size comparison between different stellar classes. The largest known yellow Hyper giant, HR 5171 A, in the Centaurus constellation, is 1300 times larger than the Sun.

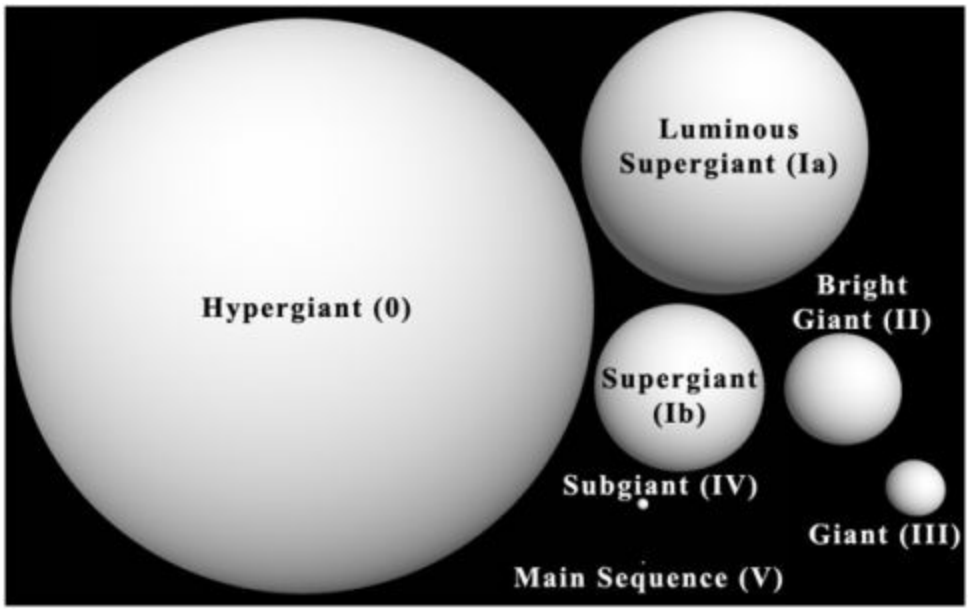


Figure 10. Stars come in many different sizes so it is not surprising that these stars would have cores with very many different sizes.

Now the fact that observations from two independent people doing telescope observations has revealed that the same Large Blue Object is close to the Sun has severe implications. First of all in a gravitational universe, that is, in a universe where the gravitational force is the main interaction, the intrusion of such an object into the Solar System should completely disrupt it. Yet the object is here and is solid and this has not happened. If we calculate the

mass of this object using a reasonable density such as the density of the earth's core which is 13 g/cm ^{3} or about 10 times the density of Jupiter, we will get the following mass:

$$M_{LBO} = 10\, r_J \frac{4}{3} p (3.3r)^3 = 359 M_J = 0.36 M_S$$

where is the density of Jupiter, r_J is the radius of Jupiter, M_J is the mass of Jupiter and M_S is the mass of the Sun. So the object would have a minimum mass which is 0.36 times the mass of the Sun. The intrusion of such an object into the Solar System should disrupt all the planets orbits if they were connected to the Sun through the gravitational interaction. This then means that the planets are not gravitationally attached to the Sun, there must be another force at play. Since these objects seem to connect to the Sun magnetically and seem to draw plasma from the Sun through this magnetic connection, it is possible that the planets in the Solar system are also attached to the Sun through a magnetic connection. Either that or there is another attractive force that we have not yet discovered that is holding the planets in position relative to the Sun but this force cannot be the weak gravitational force.

The same holds with the idea that stars collapse under gravitational attraction, if they are not powered by fusion reactions from their interiors. There cannot be fusion reactions happening in stars' interiors, if they can go dark and therefore the idea that they collapse under gravitational attraction is suspect and the same goes for the role of gravitational attraction in star formation. Stars are electric and therefore seem to form under the z-pinch effect, which is electrical in nature not gravitational. Thus under the light of the observations carried out in the Solar System of our Sun and Stellar Cores around it, gravitational collapse cannot play a part in Stellar evolution This means that both neutron stars and Black Holes

which are supposed to form due to gravitational collapse are unlikely to exist.

Conclusion

The Large Blue Object is a solid object, which is at home in the Sun's extremely hot corona and seems able to draw plasma from the Sun and it therefore seems to be a very old star possibly at the end of its evolution. It seems to be a Stellar Core. Its presence in the Solar System refutes the idea that gravitation plays any significant role in Stellar formation and evolution and even in keeping planets in a planetary system attached to the central star.

Chapter 6

The Planet X system is here and it is huge

Dr. Claudia Albers, PhD, Planet X Physicist

There is now a lot of evidence suggesting that Planet X, which was discovered by Dr. Robert Harrington, is now in the inner solar system and that it is affecting our planet in several ways. This Brown Dwarf star system contains many thousands of objects in it. It is also possible that it is not the only system that has converged on the Sun at this time. The dead star, Nemesis, which was found in the constellation Orion, in 1983, was coming in towards the Sun then. The fact that both Planet X and Nemesis converged on the Sun at the same time seems to suggest that they may be a part of the same system which would make this system extremely large. The ancient records talk of objects coming into the solar system, and causing cataclysmic events on earth and even talk about the creation of the asteroid belt, but none of those records speak of the huge numbers of stars that we now have around our sun. It is possible though that they were not able to observe them all, as they did not have the instruments we have, and that they thought that whichever object was visible was a planet, never realizing that they were actually stars. However, we now have huge numbers of Stellar Cores in the Sun's corona, and these seem to have been here since the 1990's. These objects have close orbits around our Sun or are clustered in its corona and it does not seem likely that they will ever leave. They seem to have invaded in unbelievable numbers and are rejuvenating themselves using the Sun as a host and a source of fuel.

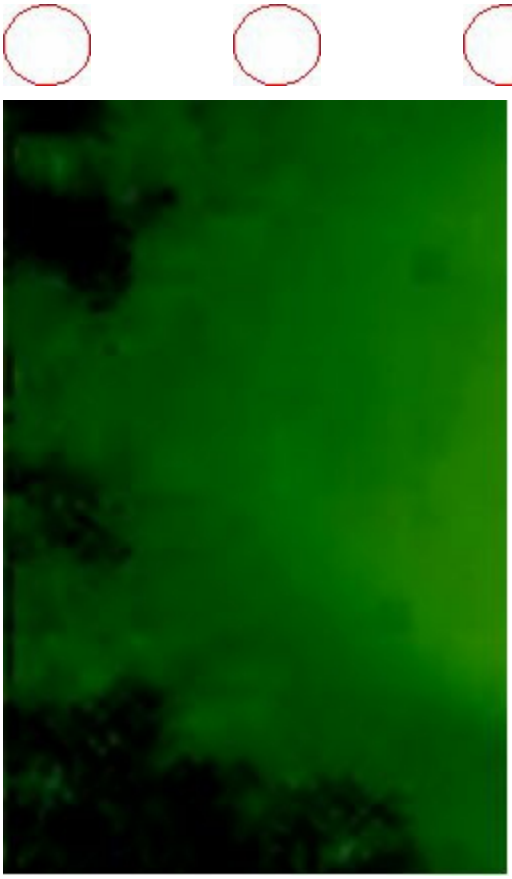


Figure 1. LASCO C1 image from August 6 th 1996, showing that there were already numerous Stellar Cores in the Sun's corona then.

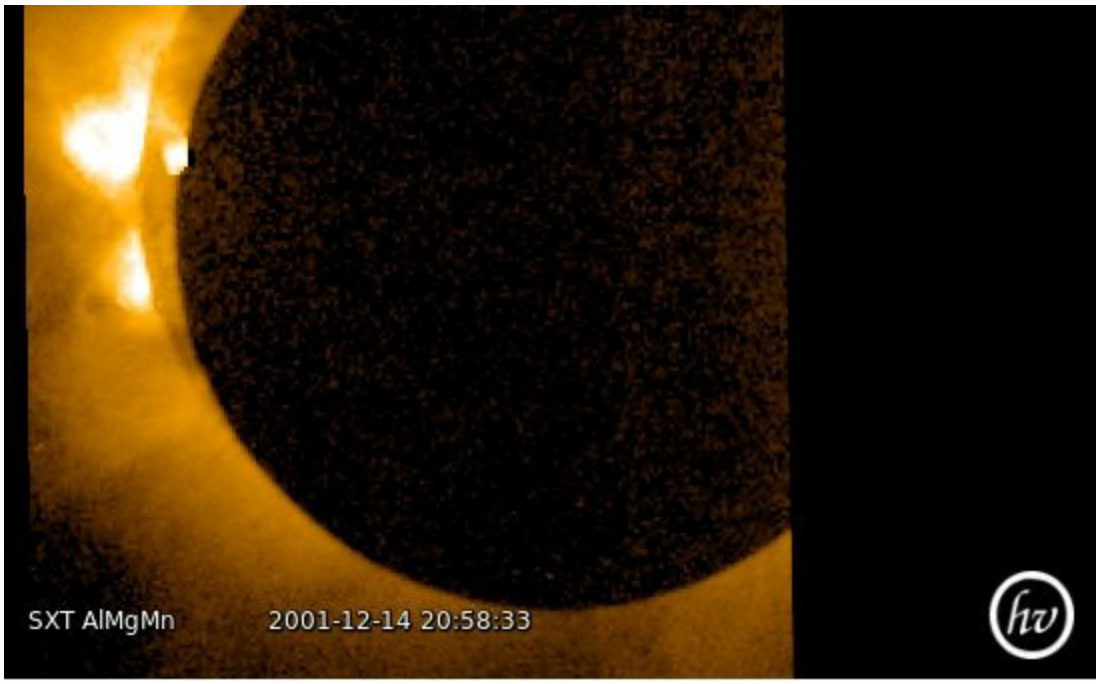


Figure 2 . Soft x-ray image from the Japanese satellite Yohkoh, from December 14 th 2001 showing a large spherical object, which emits just enough x rays to be faintly visible, eclipsing the Sun. The fact that the object is a source of x-rays indicates that it is a star, possibly a rejuvenated or rejuvenating Stellar Core. The star is obviously covered in bubbling plasma just like the Sun. Smaller Stellar cores are also visible in the background in the Sun's corona.

Stellar Cores are stars that have aged, by going through the red giant and white dwarf phases. The ageing process starts with a drop in energy and leads to a star releasing its outer layers of plasma and moving its ionizing layer toward the core. The drop in energy leads to a reduction in its electric and magnetic field initially but by bringing the ionizing layer toward the core, both are strengthened. However, the star loses matter in the process, and this matter then becomes a cloud of ionized gas surrounding the core of the star. The star retains in the end only a small ionizing envelope, which is in the shape of a doughnut, or toroidal. The

core of the star, which does not emit light, can be seen through the doughnut hole. This shape seems to be due to the magnetic field symmetry, which is like that produced by a bar magnet, and that is observed in every single object, in the universe, from subatomic particles to galaxies.

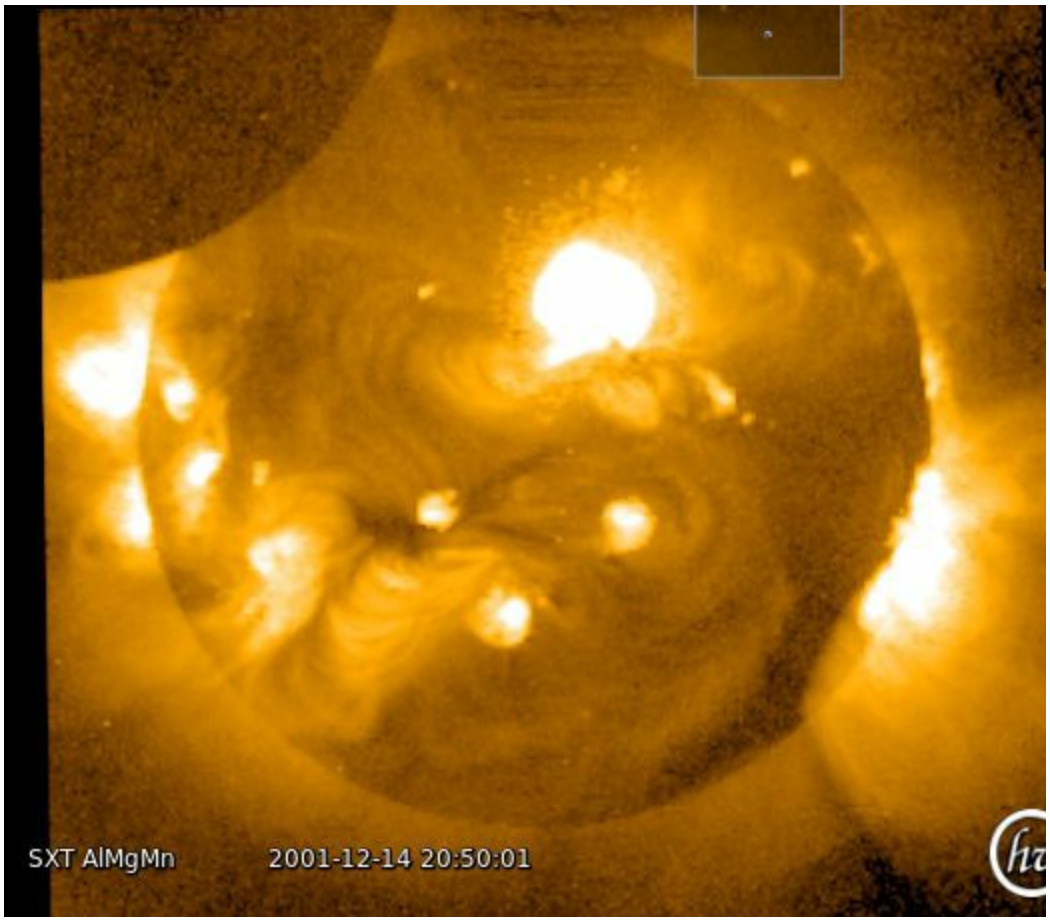


Figure 3 . Another image from the Yohkoh satellite showing large Stellar Cores close to the Sun indicating that the larger Stellar Cores may not be newer arrivals but rather newly discovered and the orbit is close to a polar orbit.

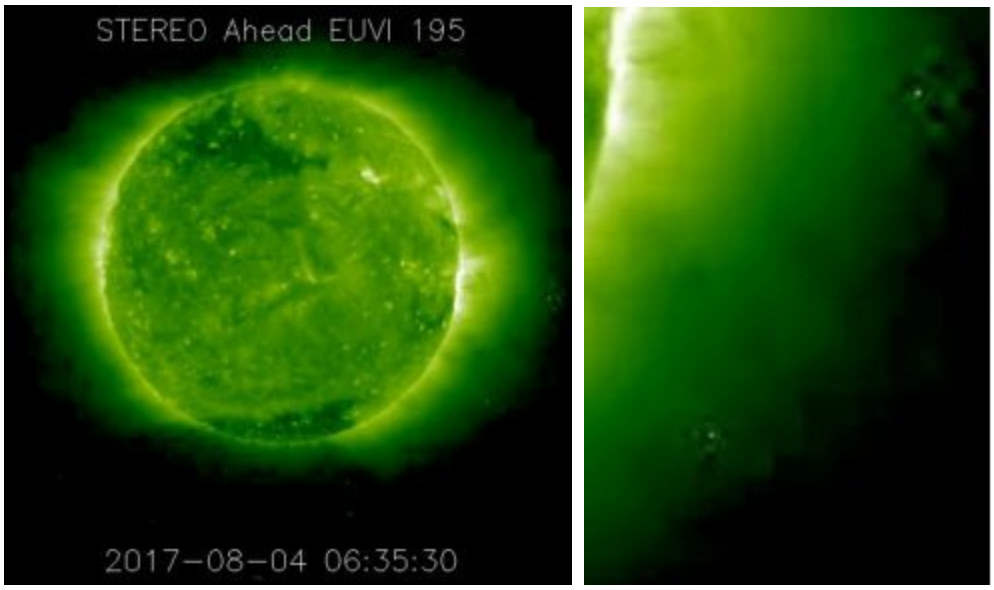


Figure 4. Stereo A EUVI 195 angstrom image from August 4 th 201 at 6:35 (UTC). On the right a close up view of right hand side of full image showing groups of clustering Stellar Cores in the Sun's corona. A white dot indicates a stellar core that has rejuvenated to the point it can now emit ultraviolet light the black dots indicate stellar cores that have not yet rejuvenated and so are newer arrivals at the Sun's corona.

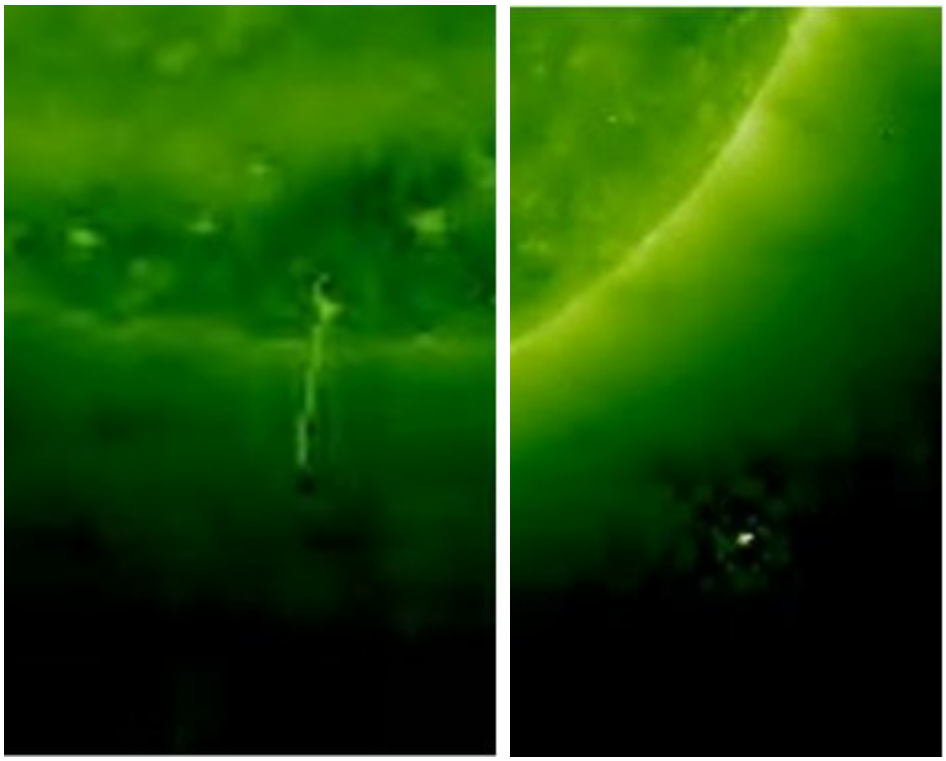


Figure 5 . Stereo A EUVI 195 angstrom close up images of the Sun from August 4 th 2017 showing Stellar Cores connecting to the Sun via plasma discharges and in the Sun's corona drawing plasma from the Sun.

Why was Dr. Harrington killed? He was killed because what he found was not one single planet, what he must have found is what we observe now in the inner solar system, and it looks like the Sun has been invaded by thousands of objects all absorbing energy and plasma from it. Some are about the size of planet earth and some are about the size of Jupiter, and yet some are about 4 times the size of the Sun. Why does the Sun jolt? Because it seems that the Sun is no longer the master of its own system. Our Sun has been taken over by another system with a huge number of stars of various sizes in it. In this article I will go through the evidence one more time.

Figures 4 and 5, show small Stellar Cores interacting magnetically,

they cluster and have plasma discharges between themselves and connect to the Sun magnetically. The prominent interaction always seems to be magnetic in nature. The gravitational interaction does not seem to feature, which has led me to believe that it does not exist at all, but is a model for the true interactions, the electrical and magnetic interactions acting together, giving birth to stars and still the governing forces in the death process of stars. Both forces can be attractive and repulsive and we observe these objects being both attracted and repulsed by the Sun. The gravitational force can only model the attractive interaction that can result from the action of charged particles. It is useful because it is easier to work with, but it cannot explain the true nature of the interacting objects.

Figure 6. Telescopic image showing the **Blue Brown Dwarf star** c **Stellar Core** and a small Stellar Core, with a toroidal shaped envelope that is emitting light. The core of the object is seen through a hole in the top and is not emitting visible light. The image was obtained by Scott C'one in May of 2017. The Blue Stellar core is at least 3.3 times larger than Jupiter.

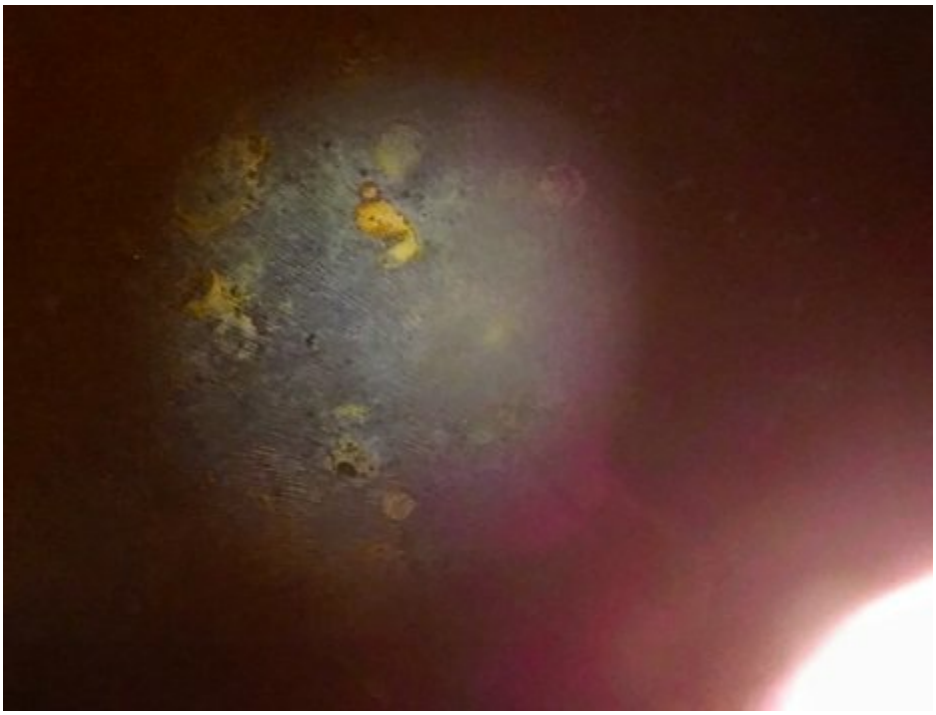


Figure 7. Telescopic image of the same Blue Brown Dwarf star shown in figure 6, in the Sun's corona, coming from an astronomer in Germany. The object is clearly drawing plasma from the Sun and exchanging it with its own boiled off plasma from the decreasing ionizing material attached to the core. The core is solid and reflects blue light. The plasma collecting at the bottom of the object emits magenta light. The plasma may come from the Sun or from another rejuvenated Stellar Core close to the Sun.

Some of these have rejuvenated and are additional light sources in the skies above earth. This is likely the reason why we no longer have truly dark nights. Often the sky is still dark blue in the middle of the night. This is due to the fact that there are objects in the sky that are sources of light. Only stars can be sources of light. These rejuvenated stars often emit red, orange or magenta light, not white light like our sun. There may be some that emit white light like our Sun though. They are actively being hidden by artificial devices and the use of chemtrails in our skies, as I have detailed in

previous articles but the system is not perfect and people are still managing to photograph them and the pink skies and clouds are impossible to hide. Our sun cannot produce pink sunsets, as our sun emits white light, and looks yellow, from within the atmosphere, due to the scattering of blue light by the atmosphere. It takes a pink star or an orange star, illuminating our atmosphere, to give rise to the pink atmosphere shown below.

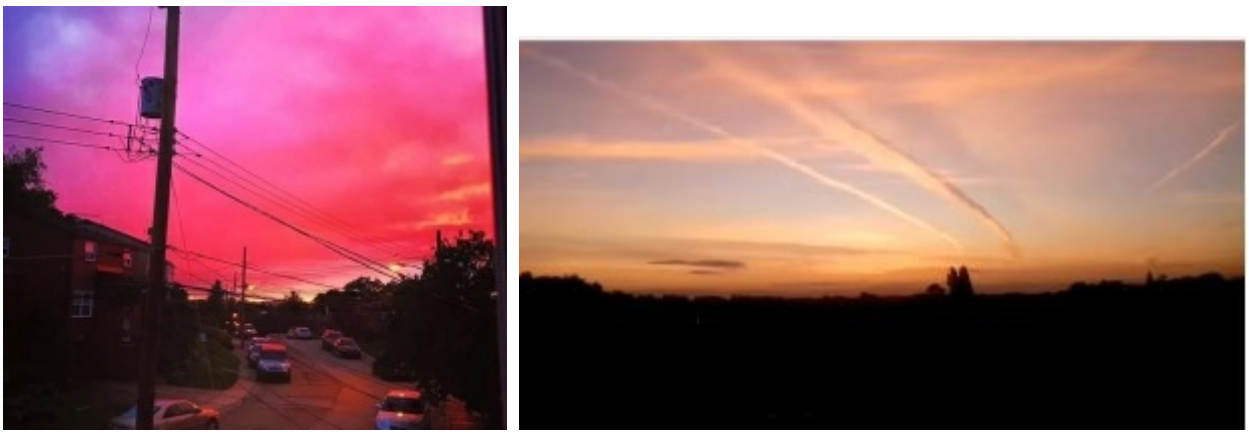


Figure 8. On the left is a photograph by Scott showing the magenta color of the sky at sunset. On the right is an image from Neil Oakley, showing the orange light coming off an orange star, and illuminating the atmosphere.

Figure 9. Two stars at sunrise, which is the Sun? Neither. The one

at the bottom is too small to be the Sun and the one at the top is too large to be the Sun.

In figure 9 we see 2 stars in the sky, the larger one looks white with a hint of pink around the outside edge and the atmosphere surrounding it is yellow. This means that it is likely to be more than one star, perhaps one behind the other, but more than one appears to be aligned each emitting a slightly different frequency of light. There is a white star, a pink star and a yellow star. The yellow star may be our sun and the other two would then be in front of it or the Sun is another star and The close proximity of these stars to the Sun suggest that they are rejuvenated Stellar Cores that came in as part of the Planet X system.. There are also Stellar Cores that have not yet rejuvenated clustered around the different stars as PrepAussie indicated in his video in which he used this footage. His image indicating the presence of these objects appears below. I added the red circles which indicate several more. The fact that these cluster around the top stars, rather than the smaller stars at the bottom of the image, makes it more likely that the real Sun is aligned with the larger stars. The unrejuvenated, but possibly in the process of rejuvenating, as their toroidal envelopes seem to be emitting light, with their dark cores still partially uncovered seem to be aligned horizontally. These objects always appear as dark circles surrounded by a ring cloud like envelope.

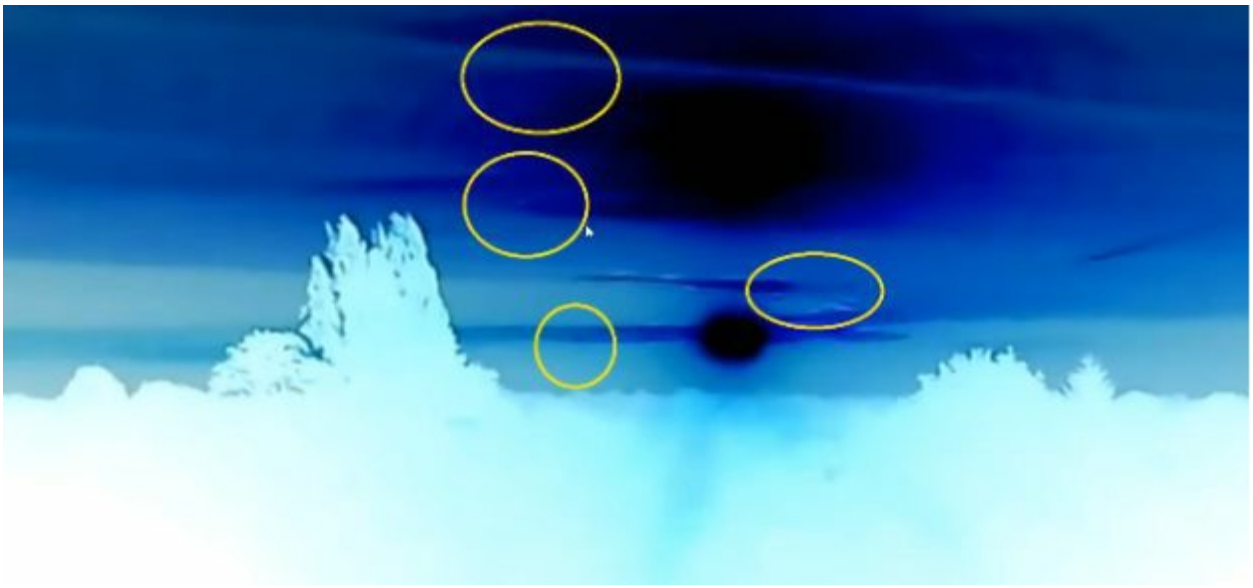


Figure 10 . Image from video by PreAussie indicating the large number of dark Stellar Cores close to the stars that emit light and may be rejuvenated Stellar Cores in the image.

Figures 11 and 12 illustrate the possible arrangement and orientation of the objects and figures 13 and 14 illustrate the type of orbits these objects are likely to have relative to the Sun. The reason we do not see them all the time seems to be that they have close to polar orbits which precess so that they only appear on the ecliptic now and then and appear in front of the Sun only rarely.

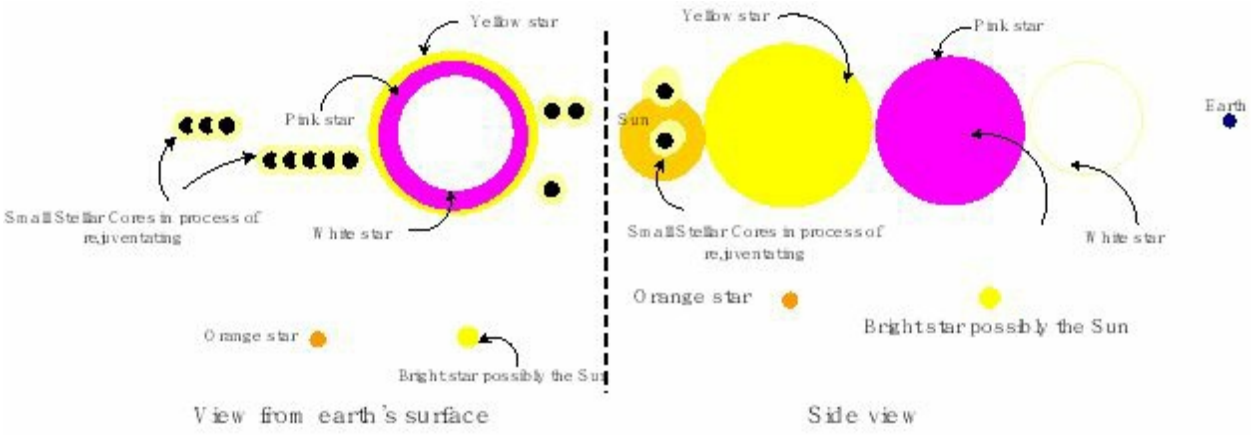


Figure 11 . Illustration of the multiple objects and their positions based on the photograph in figures 9 and 10. The Sun could be the

small star at the bottom or it could be among or behind larger stars. The presence of the rejuvenating Stellar Cores with the larger stars makes the last possibility more likely.

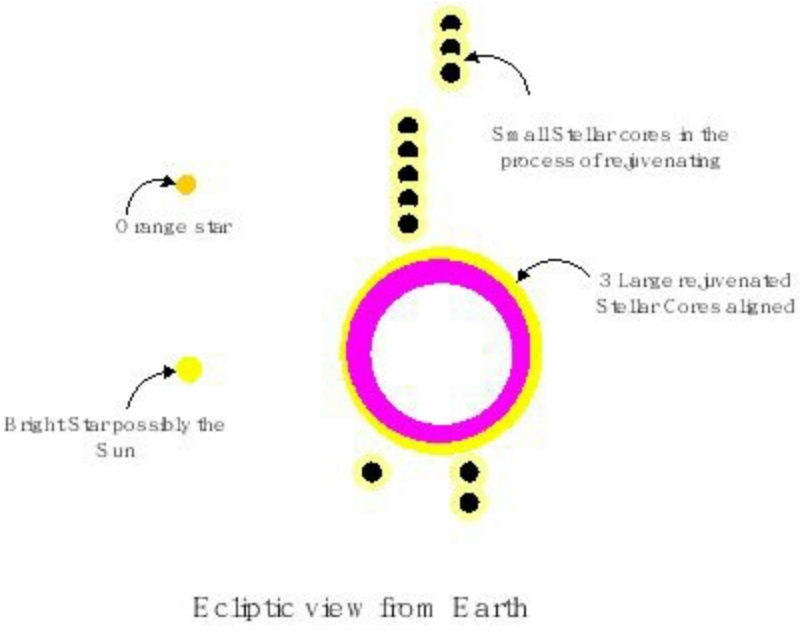

Small Stellar cores in the process of rejuvenating
Orange star
3 Large rejuvenated Stellar Cores aligned
Bright Star possibly the Sun
Ecliptic view from Earth

Figure 12. The ecliptic view indicates that these objects have an almost polar orbit which makes sense if they came from South of the ecliptic as we know the Planet X system came from below the ecliptic.

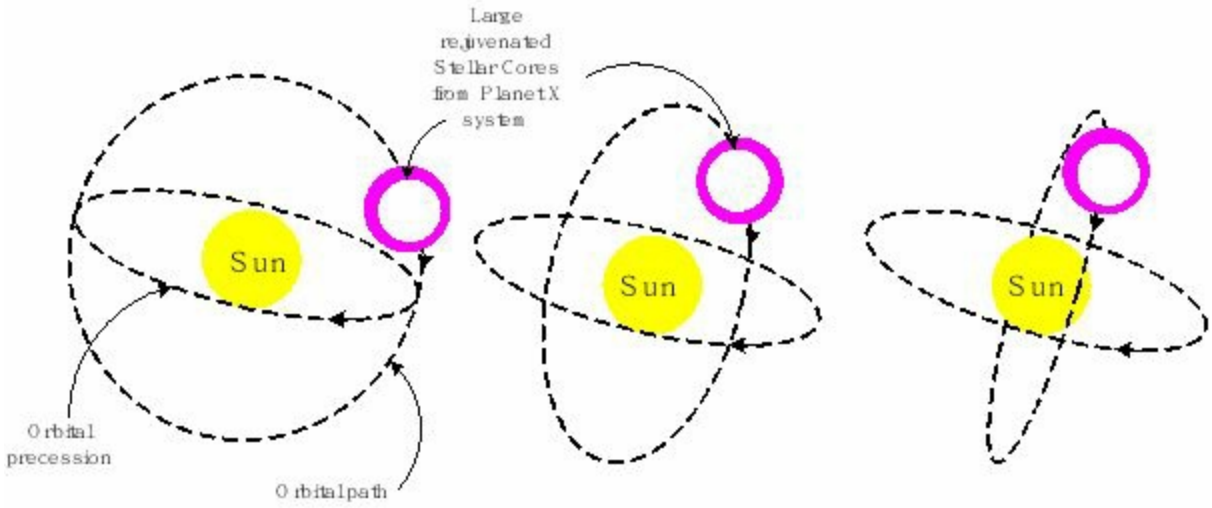


Figure 13 . Illustration of possible orbital path of objects in the Planet X system.

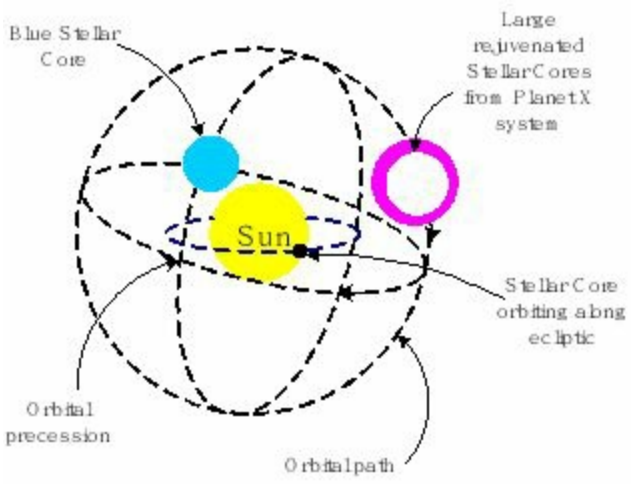


Figure 14 . The likely orbital path of several Planet X system objects including the Blue Brown Dwarf. A Jupiter sized Stellar Core orbiting the Sun along the ecliptic is also shown.

The chemtrails are no longer effective in hiding the presence of this system in our skies but they still try. The stars are so large that it is probably extremely hard to hide them behind a simulator. Also, it is likely that the simulator cannot be used at sunrise as its altitude would have to be too low and this is the reason why the sunrise part of the sky is almost always cloudy or hazy from chemtrails.

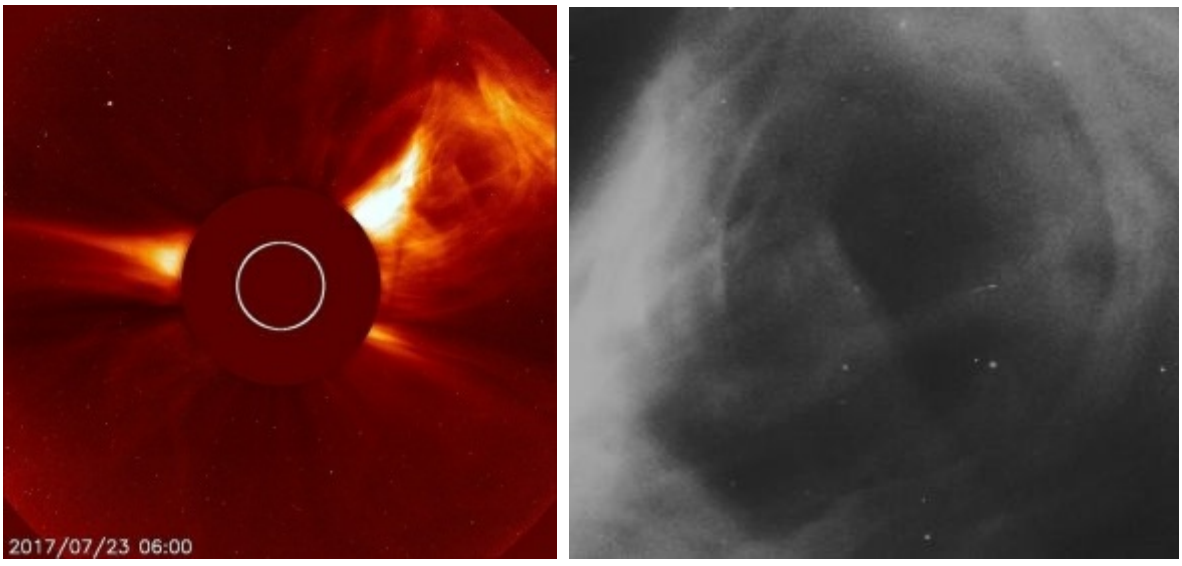


Figure 15. LASCO C2 image of the Sun form July 23 rd 2017

showing a large Stellar Core, to the right of the Sun, made visible by the CME erupting from the Sun in response to its magnetic influence. The Stellar Core is larger than the Sun and it emits no visible light.

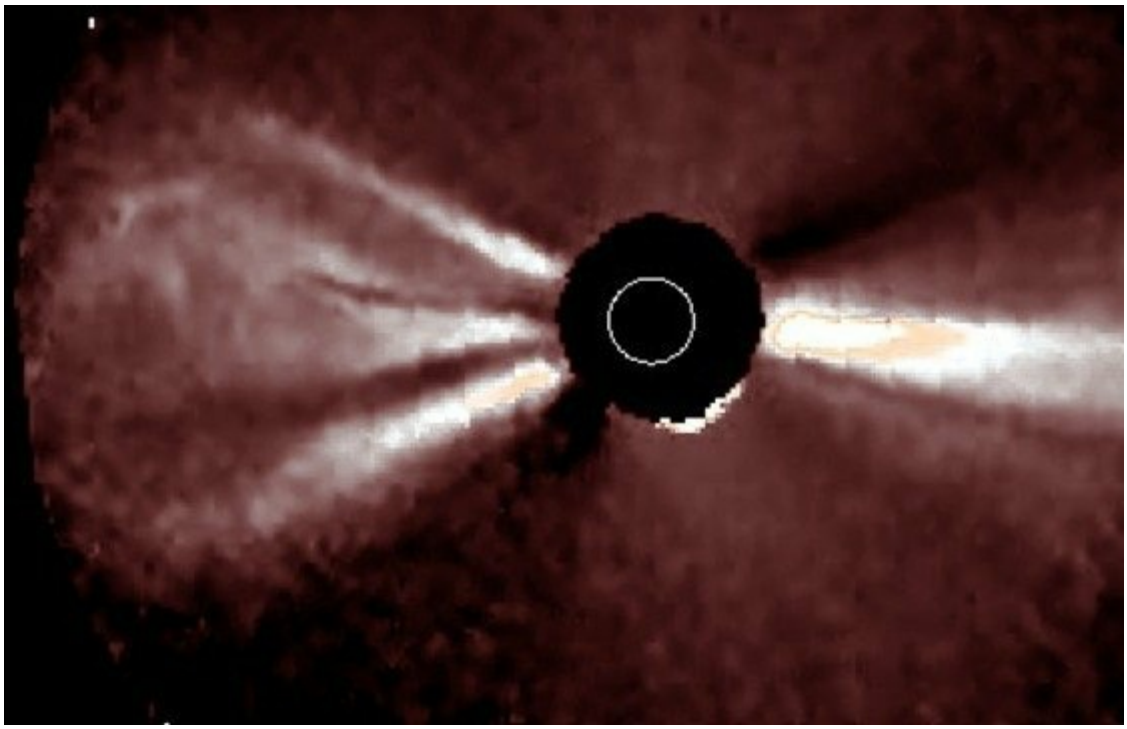


Figure 16. Stereo COR2 image from September 6 th 2017, showing Stellar Core, which is about 3.5 times the size of the Sun, and several smaller ones, close to it.

Figures 15 and 16 show larger Stellar Cores, these may be new arrivals as they are dark and therefore absorbing light from the Sun and drawing plasma. In time they may become like the large stars we saw in figure 9. These stars have close to polar orbits suggesting that they came from either above or below the ecliptic and it is below the ecliptic that the Planet X system was supposed to come from.

In conclusion, the Planet X system seems to have arrived and

possibly been here for a long time but it has not come alone. It seems to have brought a system with innumerable objects in it. Thus system seems to be made of old or dead star, which we call Brown dwarf stars or Stellar Cores. These objects are not likely to ever leave but they are destabilizing our Sun and that poses great risk for earth in the form of huge solar flares and CMEs.

Chapter 7

X class solar flares and kill shots

Dr Claudia Albers, PhD, Planet X Physicist

On September 10 th 2017 sunspot group AR2673 produced another X class x-ray solar flare only 4 days after issuing its last one. The one on September 6 th was classified at X9 and the one on September 10 th was classified at X8. But this lower classification was perhaps because the sunspot group was no longer earth facing, if it had been earth facing this solar flare may have been classified at an unheard of and never before seen X20 because it was so bright, and resulted in a never before seen explosion of energetic particles, coming toward the earth. Apparently X class flares exceeding X100 class are possible [1]. The solar flare can be seen below in a 13.1 nm ultraviolet wavelength SDO image from September 10 th 2017 at 17:27 (UTC).

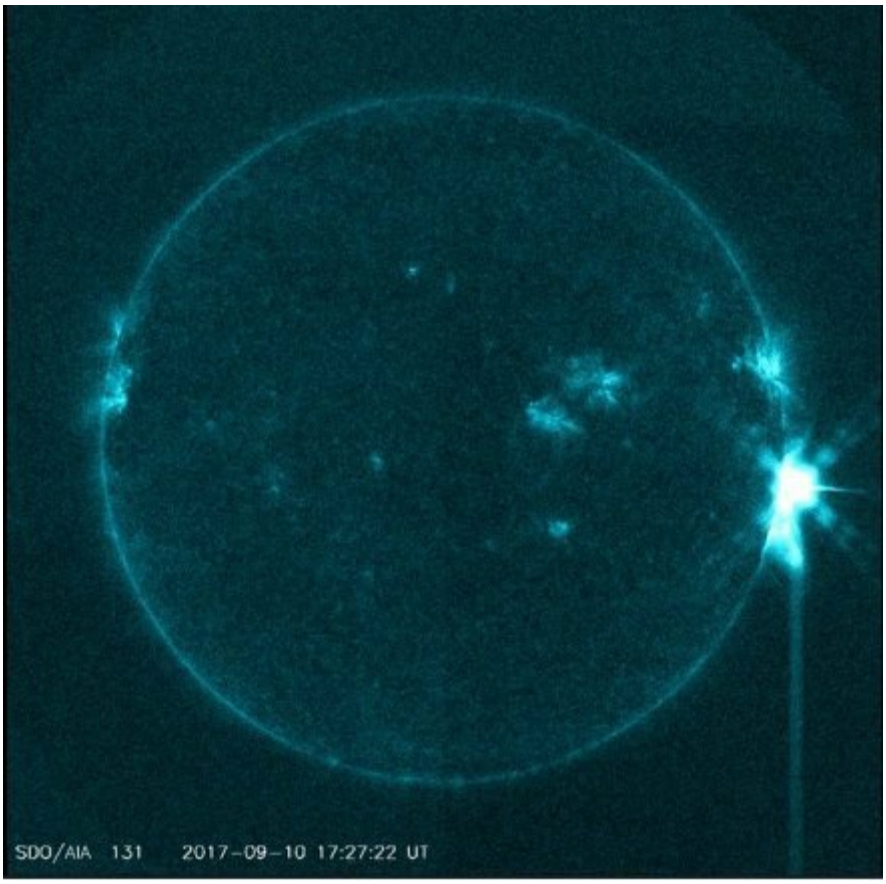


Figure 1 . SDO image of the Sun in the 131 angstrom ultraviolet wavelength from September 10 th 22017 at 17:27 (UTC) showing an extremely bright solar flare issuing from the sun's western limb where sunspot group AR2673 was at the time.

Now, according to accepted theory a solar flare is an explosion on the Sun, in the twisting magnetic field lines above a sunspot group due to a magnetic reconnection, which releases magnetic energy in the process. The electromagnetic radiation produced ranges from radio waves to gamma rays. At the same time, there is a release of relativistic ionized particles or cosmic rays. The electromagnetic radiation from the explosion takes 8 minutes to reach earth and the cosmic rays start arriving after about 30 minutes. Solar flares are usually associated with the release of CMEs which are large amounts of solar plasma ejected outward into space.

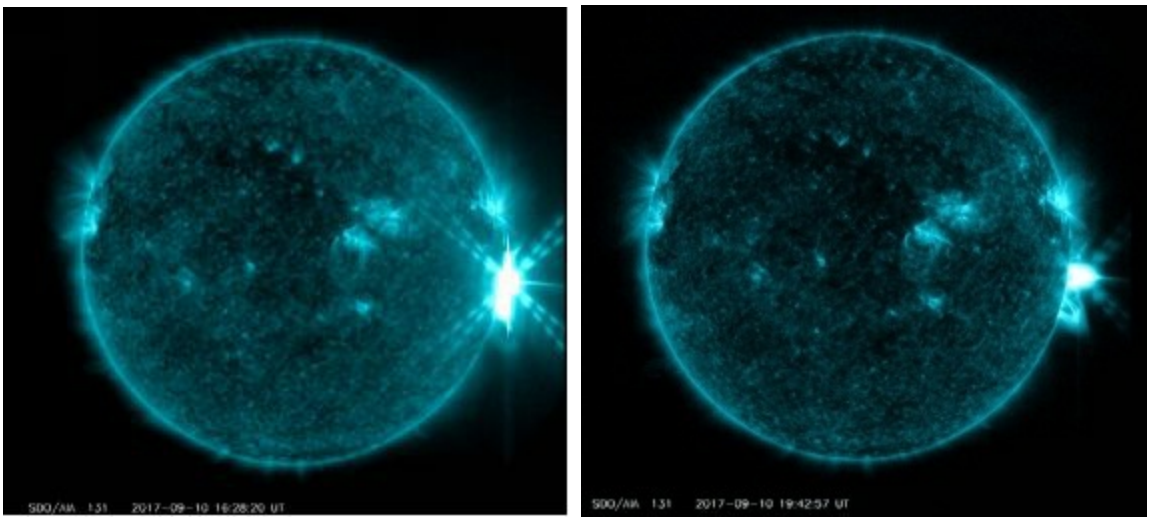


Figure 2. SDO images in the 131 angstrom ultraviolet wavelength from September 10 th 2017 at 16:28 and 19:42(UTC). Showing that the solar flare event is a long lasting event.

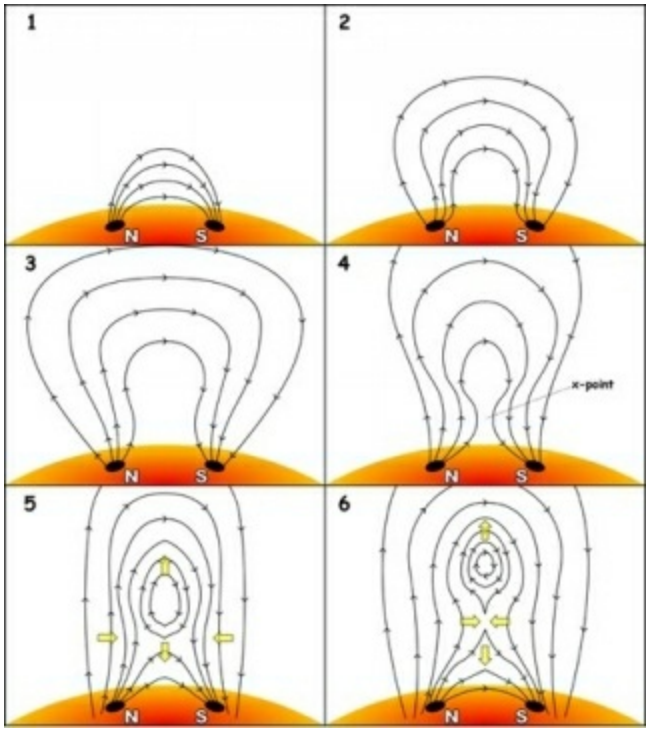


Figure 3 . Illustration of accepted theory behind occurrence of solar flares.

The problem with this explanation is that the CME is supposed to

leave the area of the solar flare at the same time or after the solar flare. But yet the associated CME has been occurying before the solar flare, and seems to therefore be happeing independently of solar flares. Any CME that could be associated with this particular solar flare started at 14:24 and therefore way before the solar flare event. This means that the mechnism behind solar flares needs to be reexamined. Figure 4 below shows the very large CME that also occurred on September 10 th 2017. The CME had moved well beyond the occulter position or 1.5 radii from the Sun by 16:12 (UTC).

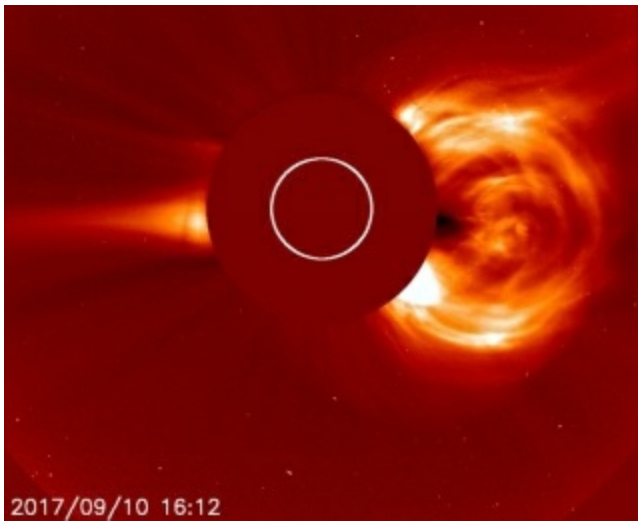


Figure 4. LASCO C2 image from September 10 th 2017 at 16:12 (UTC). Showing that several very large stellar cores are close to the sunspot group responsible for the CME eruption.

So what is really responsible for solar flares and what in fact is a solar flare? Solar flares are not just instantaneous events that happen for a few seconds and then it is over. The brightness is sustained for many hours. Since it seems to originate from the plasma loops above the sunspot group, without even seeming to disrupt them in any way, it is likely that the current and therefore the electric field, in the area of these loops goes critical, which causes a sudden release of energy, in the form of pulsed ultraviolet

and x-ray beams. These high energy photons are associated with extremely high temperatures, in the tens of millions of kelvin.

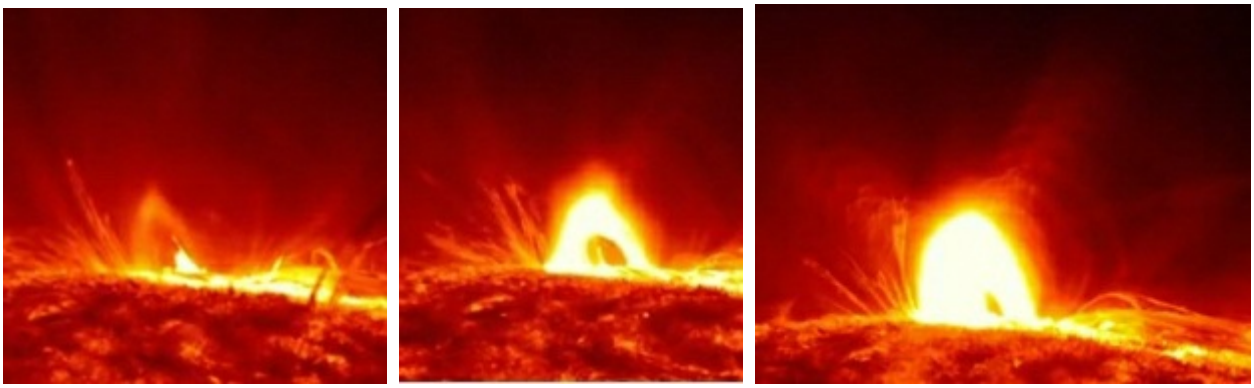


Figure 5. Images showing progression leading up to a solar flare, on the sun, on July 19 th 2012. The plasma loops move upwards showing that the electric field is increasing and then they become brighter and eventually it is so bright that the x structure associated to a solar flare appears. The x structure exhibits a pulsed emission pattern observed as sequenced wave fronts and suggests a quantized phenomenon. These beams become narrower and brighter in more intense solar flares.

It is also possible that particle anti particle creation happens at the same time as suggested when relativistic quantum fields are applied to charged particles. In other words, charged particles and intense electric and magnetic fields can lead to particle creation. This would in turn lead to particle anti-particle annihilation and thus the production of gamma rays. It is also possible that the production of cosmic rays, which are high energy charged particles such as protons, and electrons, is due to these sudden bursts associated to extremely high electric fields produced by stars. This would take us beyond the realm suggested by the use of the Dirac equation. This would mean that extremely high electric fields can lead to particle creation events, not just to particle acceleration events and not just particle anti-particle events, which may explain

why we live in a universe dominated by matter rather than antimatter. It is also possible that the extreme high energy cosmic rays seemingly coming from galactic nuclei are produced through the same mechanism, we observe during a solar flare, and that therefore matter creation is happening everywhere in the universe.

Figure 6. Left: Artists impression of intense x-ray beam and cosmic ray burst from an active galactic nucleus. Center: Intense cosmic ray bursts leading to plasma (ionized particles) formations along axis of galaxy. Right: Artist's impression of high intensity electromagnetic beam along axis of quasar surrounded by clouds of ionized particles also ejected along axis in a cylindrical arrangement around beam suggesting association (flares lead to charged matter creation and vice-versa).

The creation of particles, at extremely intense electric field events, such as when a solar flare occurs would explain why there is usually a release of relativistic protons at such times and why the earth was impacted by such a large relativistic proton storm around the time of the latest CME. The increase in protons can be seen in the graph in figure 7 below. However, the fact that protons with different energies arrived at the same time, at about 17:00 (UTC) and right after the X flare started, and since only protons with energies above 100 MeV are relativistic, this suggested that these

protons are the result of particle creation interactions that happened on the way to earth, or at arrival when impacting the earth's magnetosphere. In other words they are secondary particles. There were probably protons, with much larger energies, arriving that were not detected because there were no detectors to detect them. This detector seems to detect particles with a maximum energy of 100 MeV.

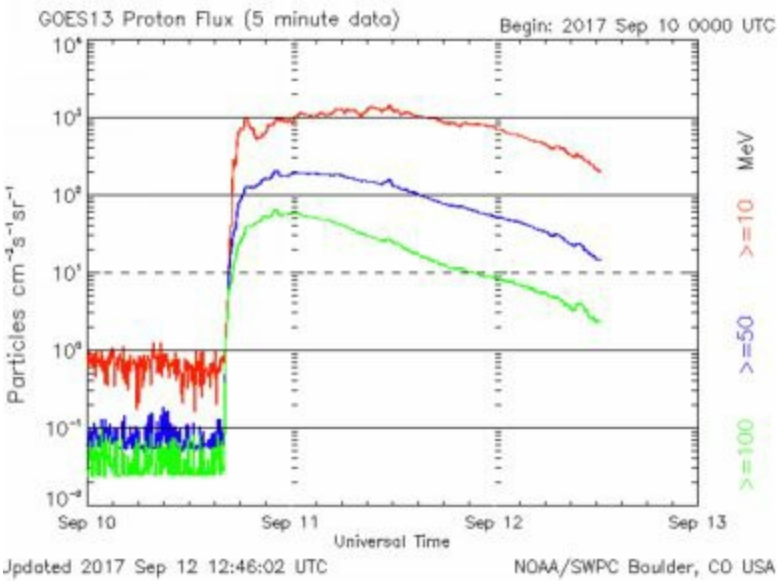


Figure 7. Graph showing the huge increase in protons arriving at the earth's geosynchronous orbit altitude and detected by the GOES-13 satellite. Protons with energies above 100 MeV are classified as relativistic and therefore cosmic rays.

What is also sometimes observed is straight line and continuous plasma emissions, or plasma jet ejections. These look like bolts of lightning and that is perhaps the simplest explanation, they are bolts of lightning probably making plasma connections to one of the Stellar Cores close to the Sun. Two such bolts, connecting to these objects, where one must be the large object to the right of the Sun and the other must be below the Sun, can be seen in the figure 8 below.

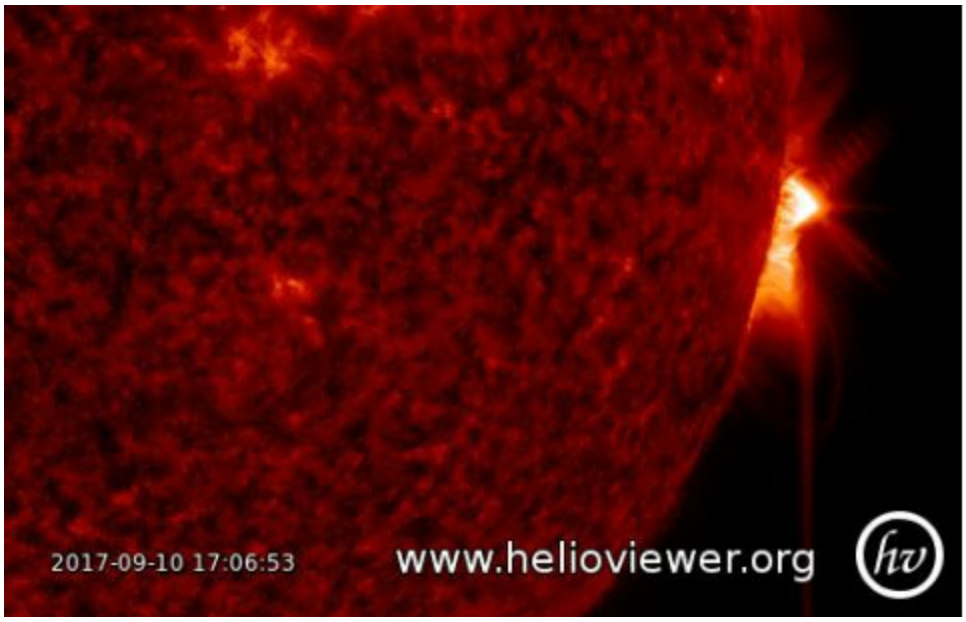


Figure 8. SDO 304 angstrom ultraviolet image from September 10 2017 at 17:06 (UTC) showing pulsed electromagnetic emission accompanied by plasma emissions and horizontal and vertically downward jet plasma ejections.

Notice from figure 8 that the x flare is accompanied by pulsating emission of electromagnetic radiation beams in four different directions at 90 ^{o} to each other. But it is also clear that plasma is being ejected along the same beam directions. This suggests that electromagnetic emission is alternating with charged particle emission. This suggests that particle creation occurs when the electromagnetic field reaches a critical intensity and the electric field generated by ionized particle flow (current) leads to high energy photon emission. In other words, there is a cyclic generation of particles and radiation in such an event.

The photons when they reach earth ionize the earth's ionosphere and create huge currents in the ionosphere. The solar flare is created by currents and so on earth it again produces currents. The currents in the ionosphere induce currents everywhere else in the earth, in power lines and inside the earth. The ones in power lines

can lead to power grid failure. The induced currents inside the earth can lead to subterranean lightning strikes from the earth's core to the point where the current occurs as the earth attempts to equalize potentials. The point at which the lightning bolt from inside the earth strikes becomes the source of thunder in the form of seismic waves which we call an earthquake.

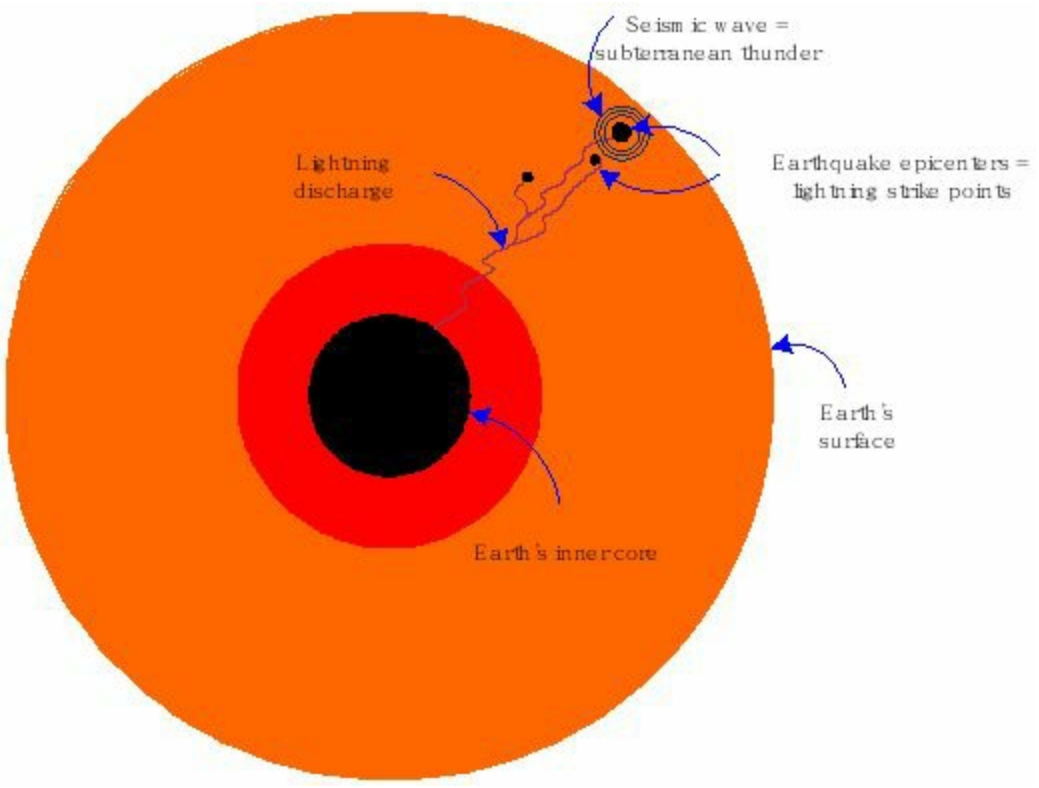


Figure 9 . Illustration of the electric nature of earthquakes.

About 30 minutes after the electromagnetic radiation starts impacting the earth, cosmic rays arrive, or high energy ionized particles, which also ionize the ionosphere and produce more of the same currents in power lines and inside the earth leading to power failures and earthquakes.

Figure 10. Transformer exploding all over the world would be expected as a result of a kill shot event leading to out of control fires in many cities.

In the case of a huge solar flare like the one we saw on September 10 th 2017, it is usually called a 'kill shot'. A kill shot will cause such huge currents that all power lines on earth will be burnt out and every electrical device will cease to function. This will end our civilization as it is now completely dependent on electricity. It is likely that it will heat up the earth from the top of the atmosphere and will lead to auroras being visible at all latitudes and may even cause part of the atmosphere to ignite in which case everything under that portion of the atmosphere will burn up. Also, the many transformers that will explode will lead to many fires which may destroy many parts of the world's cities.

But what is causing the Sun to behave in such a drastic active manner when it is supposed to be calming down as it moves toward the expected solar minimum? This dangerous behavior

from the Sun is due to the presence of old stars in the Sun's corona. These are what call Stellar Cores or Brown Dwarf stars. They are solid cores of stars that have aged beyond the point that they can emit visible light, and now only emit infrared radiation, at least they seem to only be able to emit infrared radiation when they arrive at the Sun. The ageing process sees them going through the red giant and white dwarf phases during which they lose most of the ionizing material in their outer layers. They are left often with a toroidal shaped ionizing envelope but the large ones often have very little ionizing material clinging to the solid core as in the case of the large blue Stellar Core.

These objects are not planets as planets cannot survive the extreme environment in the Sun's corona, they are stars. These old stars connect magnetically to the sun and absorb energy and plasma from it and seem to be able in time to rejuvenate and become able to operate like main sequence stars once again. There are now large numbers of these objects in the Sun's corona and they range in size from the size of the earth to several times the size of the Sun. Several are indicated in the figure below.

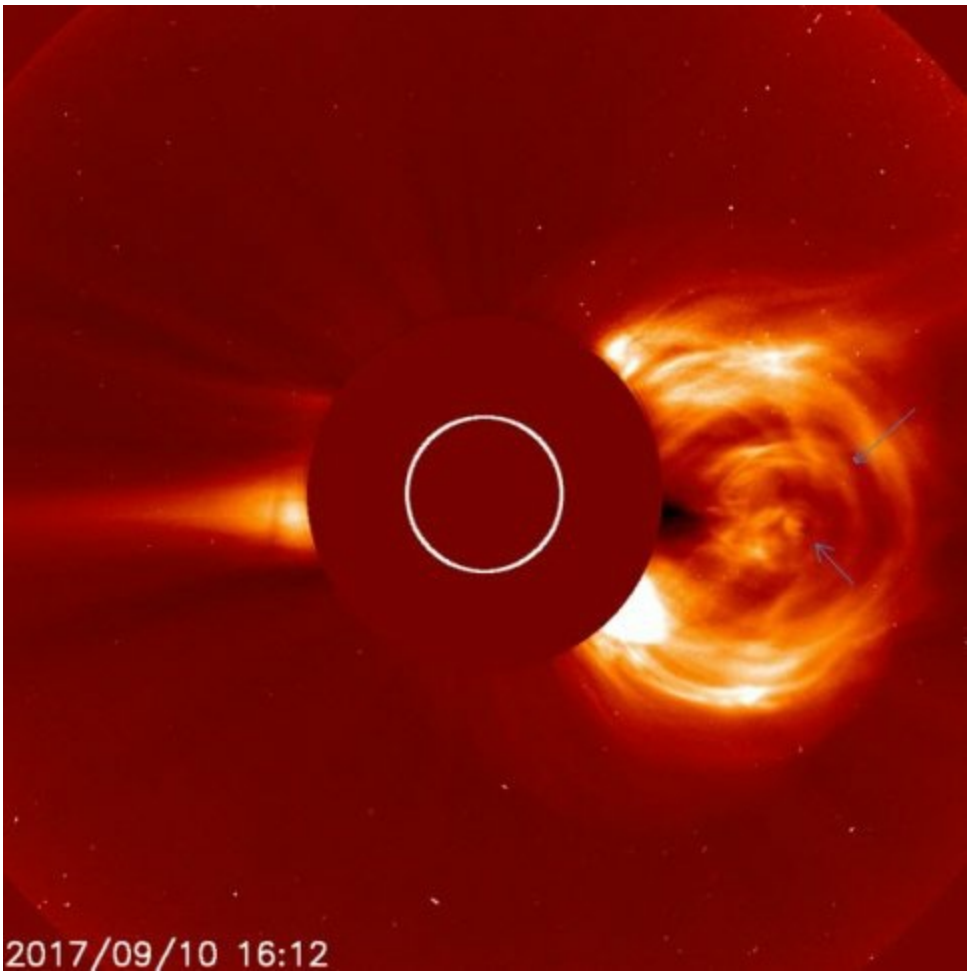


Figure 11. LASCO C2 image from September 10 th 2017 at 16:12 showing several objects to the right of the Sun and indicated by blue arrows.

Several objects are visible within the CME. The largest is about the same size as the Sun, and it seems to have stripes. These objects are what is pulling on the Sun' magnetic field leading to plasma loops being stretched out of the solar surface. They are also what is causing the Sun to weaken and thus have a lesser ability to hold on to its plasma and resulting in ever larger solar flares and CMEs.

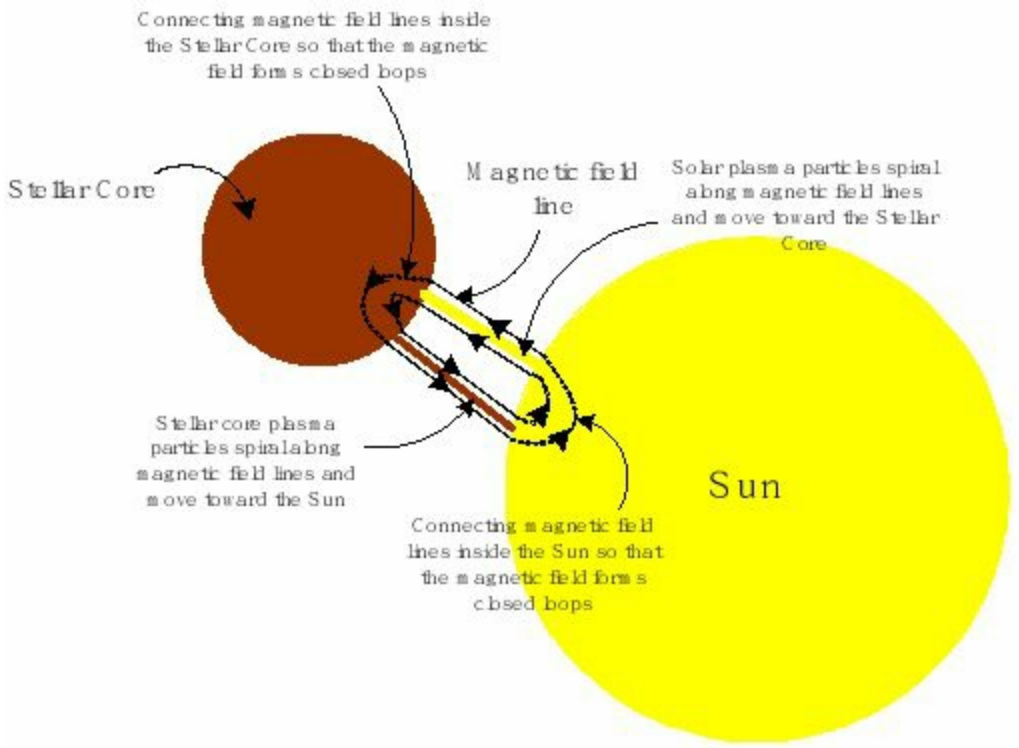
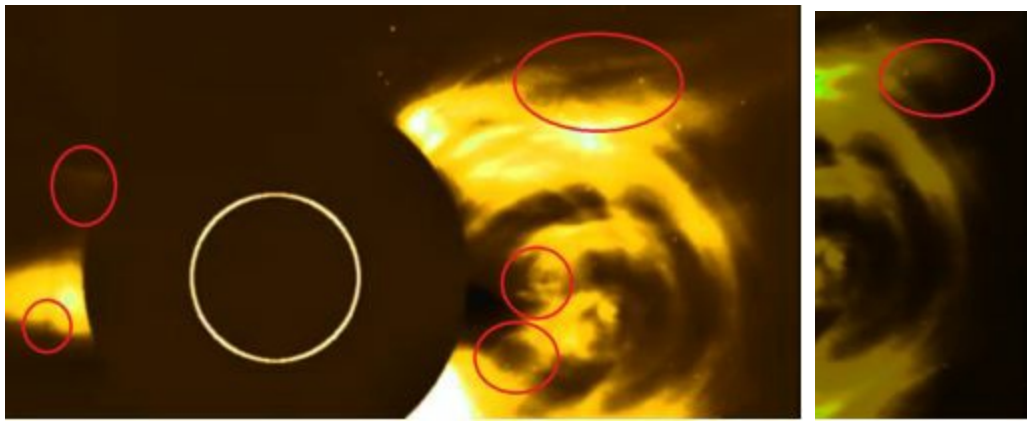

Connecting magnetic field lines inside the Stellar Core so that the magnetic field forms closed loops
Stellar Core
Magnetic field line
Solar plasma particles spiral along magnetic field lines and move toward the Stellar Core
Stellar core plasma particles spiral along magnetic field lines and move toward the Sun
Sun
Connecting magnetic field lines inside the Sun so that the magnetic field forms closed loops

Figure 12 . Illustration of how a Stellar Core makes a magnetic connection with the Sun and through which a plasma exchange is established.

But the objects indicated in figure 11 are not the only ones present, there are many others. These others are indicated by PrepAussie who has kindly examined the image with his special process and gift for seeing what mst people cannot see. Many of his images are shown below.



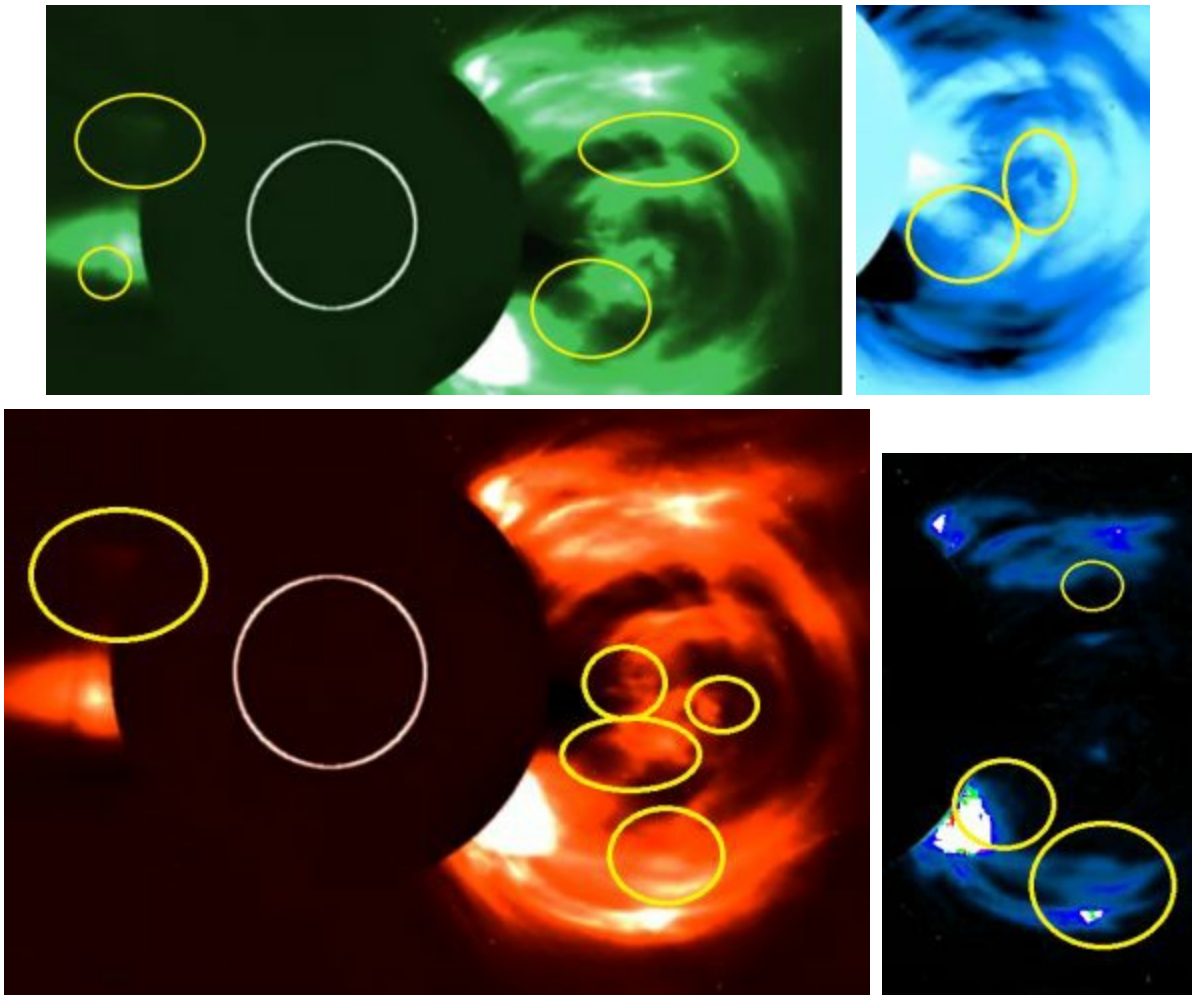


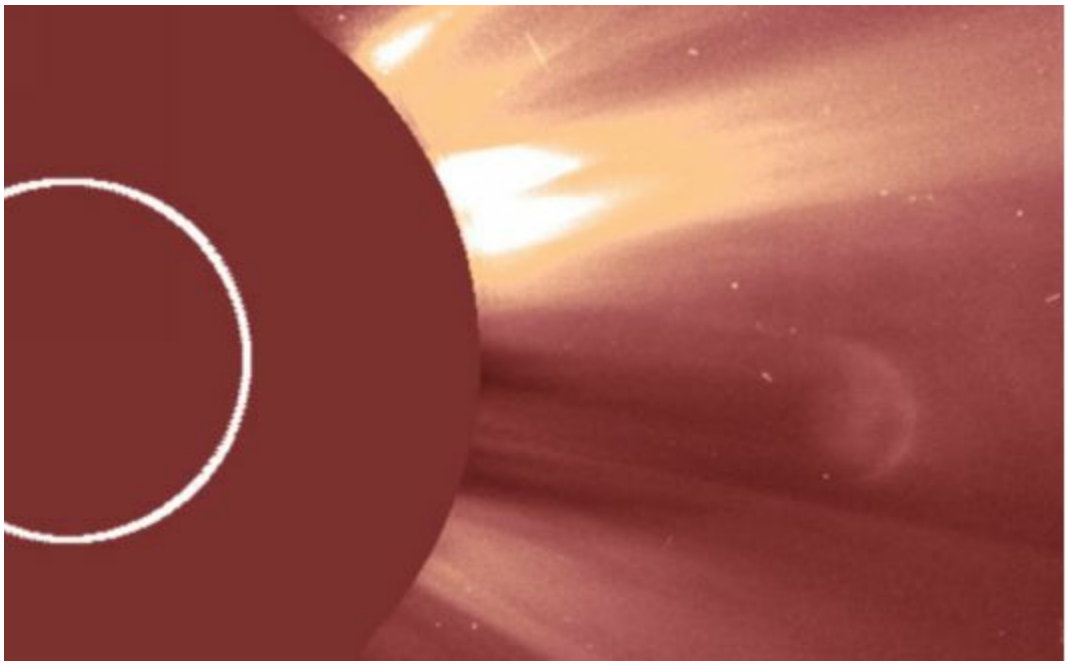
Figure 13. Images provided by PrepAussie showing many more of the Stellar Cores clustering around the Sun. These objects seem to attach to each other as well as to the Sun.

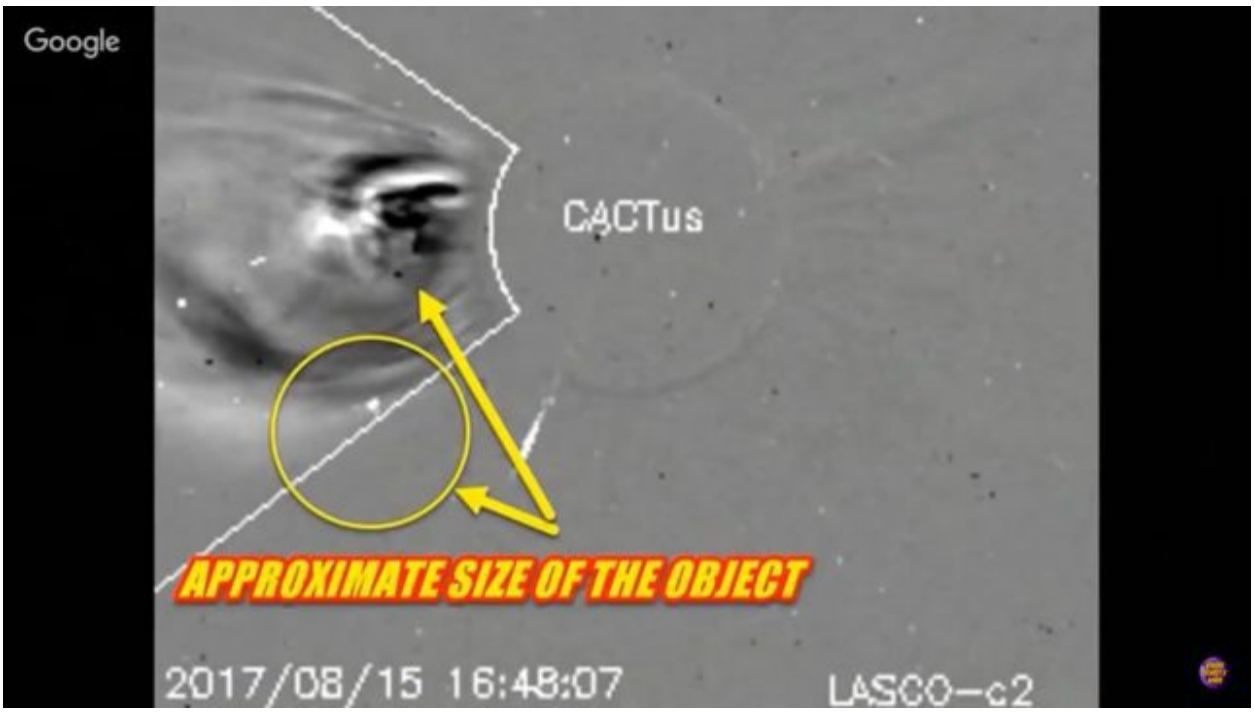
In conclusion, solar flares seem to be extreme electric field events that lead to particle creation as well as pulsed electromagnetic beam emission. The Stellar Cores in the Sun's corona are destabalizing the Sun and making it extremely active, which may in turn lead to a kill shot with devastating consequences for life on

earth.

Reference:

[1] H. Maehara (2015). Statistical properties of superflares on solar-type stars based on 1-min cadence data. https://arxiv.org/pdf/1504.00074.pdf .





Chapter 8

What causes earthquakes?

Earthquakes often seem to happen without warning, and can have devastating consequences, including the loss of human lives, as well as cause extensive damage to buildings. The best way to protect ourselves from an earthquake would be able to know when one is about to occur, so that the area can be evacuated, thus avoiding any loss of life. In order to be able to do this, we first need to understand what an earthquake is, and why they occur.

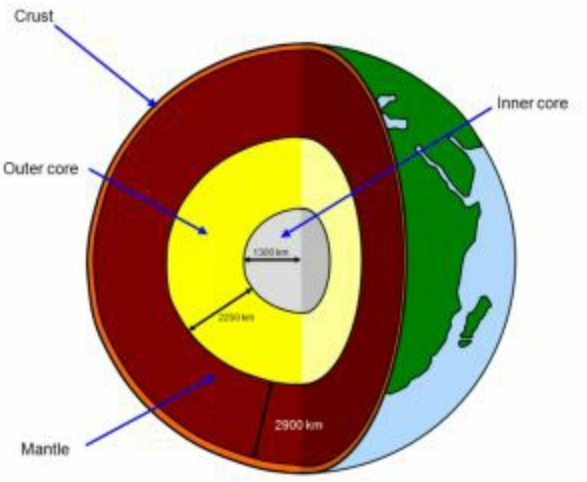


Figure 1. Earth's different layers

The primary reason, for the occurrence of earthquakes is the fact that the earth's crust is fractured. Figure 1 shows the earth's different layers. The crust is the top layer and it is made of solid rock. This layer is also the thinnest of all the layers, with a maximum thickness of about 100 km. The crust under the oceans is much thinner than the land mass crust. The next layer is the mantle, which is a lot hotter than the crust, and so the lower regions are mainly made up of molten rock, called magma. The next layer is the core. The core is divided into two layers, the solid inner core, and the liquid outer core, between it and the mantle.

Figure 2 shows the temperature of the different layers.

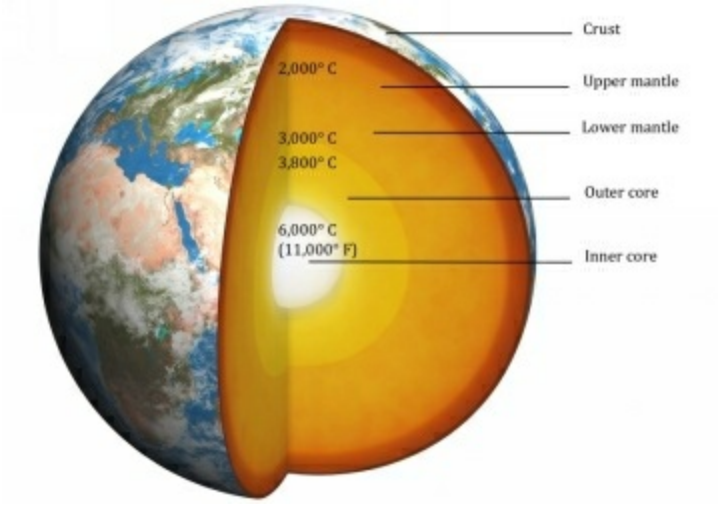


Figure 2. The temperature of the earth's different inner layers.

The earth is hottest in its central region, or inner core. This layer has a temperature of 6000 º C, which is equivalent to 11 000 º F. Th outer core has a temperature of 3800 º C or 6900 º F, and the mantle has an average temperature 2000 º C, which corresponds to 3600 º F So the earth gets a lot cooler as we move up, through the layers, toward the surface. All objects, in the universe, seem to start out hot, and, with the exception of stars that remain hot, cool down over time. So the earth's surface probably started out as hot liquefied rock, probably at the same temperature, as the current temperature of the inner core. Then, over time, the top layer of rock cooled, solidified and formed a solid rocky crust. This process would have led to one continuous layer of solid rock without fractures in it. The fracturing probably occurred, as a result of a huge cataclysmic event that the earth went through, in the past. The fractures in the earth's crust are called fault lines, and the largest ones are called tectonic plate boundaries. These are shown in figure 3 below.

Figure 3. Large fractures in the earth's crust, called tectonic plate boundaries. The arrows indicate the direction of the forces that the different plates place on each other.

In addition to these major fractures, shown in figure 3 above, the earth also has minor fractures, within the continental plates, which are called intraplate fault lines. Earthquakes can happen at any fault line, but the majority of the earthquakes happen at plate boundary fault lines. The main reason why earthquakes can happen, at fault lines, is that the different layers of rock are able to move, with respect to each other, at these fault lines.

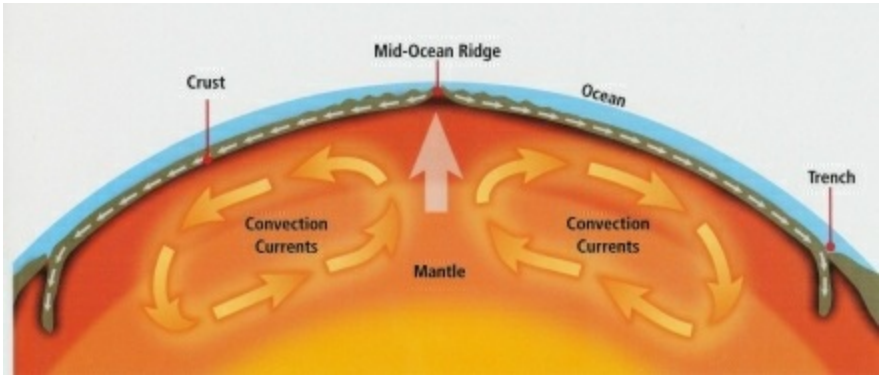


Figure 4. Magma flows called convection currents, in the earth's mantle, put pressure on the earth's crust and the fault lines, or fractures, in it.

Some geologists believe that hot molten rock, called magma, from deep inside the earth's mantle rises up, towards the crust, cools as it rises, and eventually solidifies. When it solidifies it becomes denser and falls back down toward the lower mantle. This process is thought to produce what is called convection currents in the mantle. I have a slightly different theory related to magma flows inside the earth but an illustration of these convection currents is shown in figure 4 below. The constant rising and falling of hot magma causes pressure on the fractured crust. Friction between the jagged edges of rock, keeps the different sides of rock, on either side, of a fault line, from moving for a long time, as pressure builds. Eventually the stress reaches a critical level, and a sudden slip can occur, which leads to an earthquake.

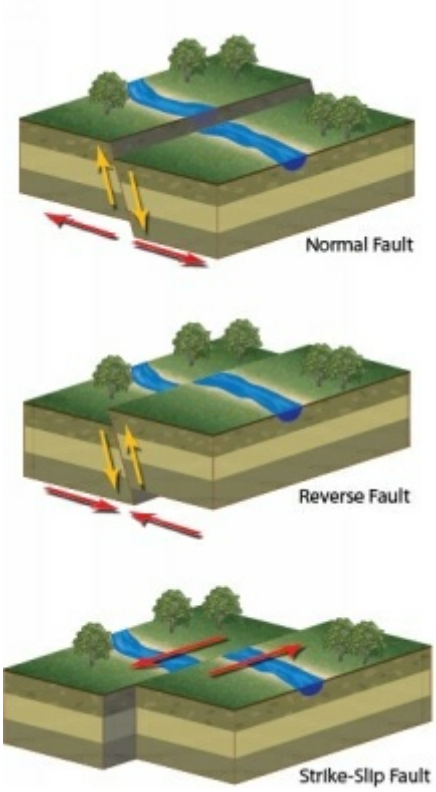


Figure 5. Plates tend to move in three main directions, with respect to each other, thus creating three main types of fault lines: normal, reverse and strike-slip. The plates tend to move in the direction

indicated by the red arrows. The yellow arrows indicate the direction of motion of the plates, when the sudden slip occurs.

The movement that occurs at the fault line, at the time of the slip, depends on the direction of the applied forces at the fault. There are three basic types of slip movements, and these are illustrated in figure 5 above. If the two plates are moving away from each other, as indicated by the two red arrows, in the top diagram, in figure 5, the slip happens along the direction indicated by the yellow arrows. In other words, one plate slips downwards, with respect to the other. A fault line that leads to this kind of slip motion is called a normal fault.

The middle diagram, in figure 5, shows a type of fault line, which is called a reverse fault line. At this type of fault line, the two plates are converging, or pressing against each other, as indicated by the red arrows, and the type of slip movement that occurs, causes one plate to slip upwards, with respect to the other. The bottom diagram, in figure 5, shows the slip movement that occurs, at what is called a strike-slip fault. Here, the two plates are trying to move in opposing directions, along the direction of the fault, and when the slip occurs, those are the directions they suddenly move in.

When the sudden slip occurs, it causes vibrations to reverberate, or travel, through the earth from the point where the slip occurred. This point is called the epicenter of the earthquake. The vibrations are called seismic waves, and are similar to sound waves. Striking a drum with a drumstick causes the drum membrane to vibrate. This vibration causes air molecules to oscillate backwards and forwards, and to transmit the oscillation, to other nearby molecules. The result is alternative areas of dense air, called compressions, and areas of low density, called rarefactions. These

areas travel through air and are called sound waves. Our ears pick up the alternative compression and rarefaction, which cause our eardrums to vibrate, and our brains interpret these vibrations as sound.

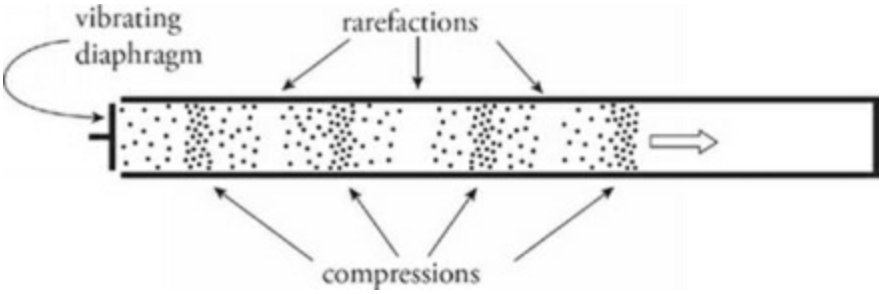


Figure 6. A vibrating diaphragm (small drum) on one end of the pipe creates alternative compressions, and rarefactions, of air molecules, which travel through the pipe, and are called sound waves.

There are two main types of seismic waves, surface waves and body waves. Surface waves travel along the surface of the ground, and body waves travel in the interior of the earth. Body waves have a higher frequency, and travel faster, than surface waves, and so are picked up first, by a seismograph. There are also two types of body waves: p and s waves. P waves cause rock to be alternatively pushed and pulled, so that you get compressions and rarefactions of molecules, making up the rock, travelling through the rock, just like the sound wave moving through the pipe, in figure 6 above. The other type of body waves is the s waves, and these cause rock molecules to move up and down, at right angles, to the direction of motion of the wave. Both p and s waves are illustrated in figure 7 below.

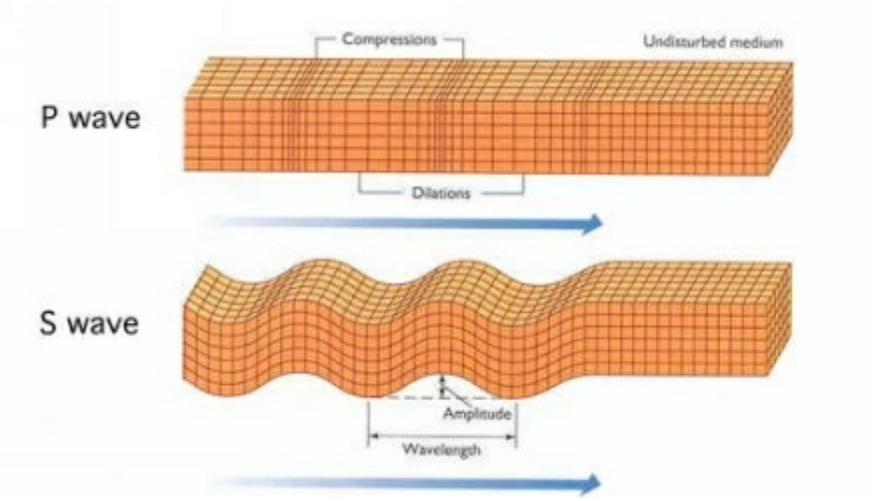


Figure 7. Illustration of p and s seismic waves moving through rock.

The fastest seismic wave is the p wave, and it travels both through solid material, and liquids, but s waves do not travel through liquids, but only through solids. Animals are able to pick up the vibration caused by p waves, and therefore, often act strangely, before an earthquake is actually felt. This is because the actual effect of an earthquake is caused by the surface waves, which are the slowest seismic waves, and therefore the last to arrive. These surface waves cause the ground to move up and down, like ripples on the surface of a lake. Seismic surface waves are illustrated in figure 8 below.

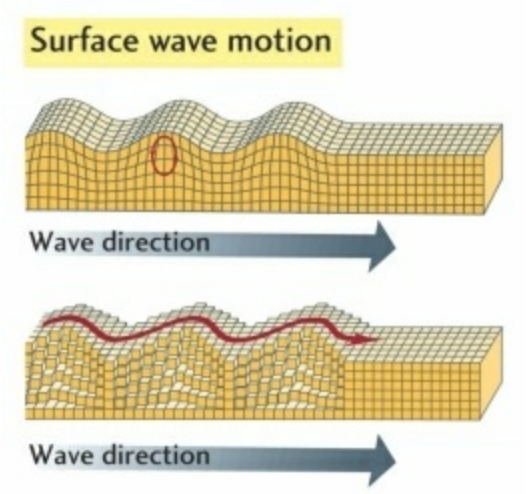


Figure 8. Illustration of ground motion, as a result of seismic surface waves.

If seismic waves travel through water saturated fine-grained soils, the s wave can cause the ground to behave like a thick liquid, which greatly compounds the damage to buildings, as they lose support from below. This phenomenon is called liquefaction. This happens because shaking the soil increases the spaces between soil molecules, which then fill with water, to the point that the soil flows like water. Figure 9 below shows a car immersed into the ground, as a result of liquefaction, during an earthquake.

Figure 9. If soils are fine grained and water logged, an earthquake can lead to what is called liquefaction, which allows cars to sink into the ground.

There are several regions, along the earth's fault zones, that are capable of producing very large earthquakes. These regions are called megathrust earthquake zones. One such zone is the Cascadia subduction zone. This area runs from Vancouver Island to Northern California and is 1000 km or 620 miles long. Figure 10 shows a map of this area. The earth's crust is particularly fractured in this area, with three additional smaller plates, occurring between the North American Plate and the Pacific Plate.

The area is called a subduction zone because the forces between the plates are convergent. In other words the plates are pushing toward each other, with one being forced to move downwards and other upwards, above the other.

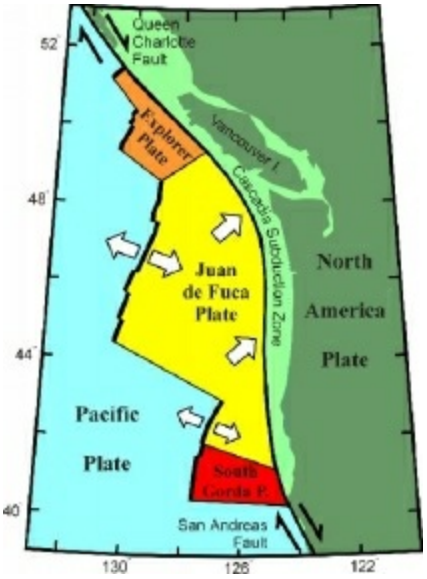


Figure 10. The Cascadia subduction zone runs from Vancouver Island to Northern California. The earth's crust is more fractured in this region than usual.

At the moment, the two plates are locked in position, by frictional forces, but the pressure is building. Once the forces on the fault reach a critical level, the frictional forces will be overcome, which will most probably lead to a violent slip, and causing the plates to move, as shown in figure 11 below. The North American Plate is expected to slip further up along the fault zone, and therefore rise slightly toward the ocean surface, whilst inland, close to the coast, the ground will suddenly drop below sea level. Then further inland, an area that is currently tending to sink, will suddenly rise.

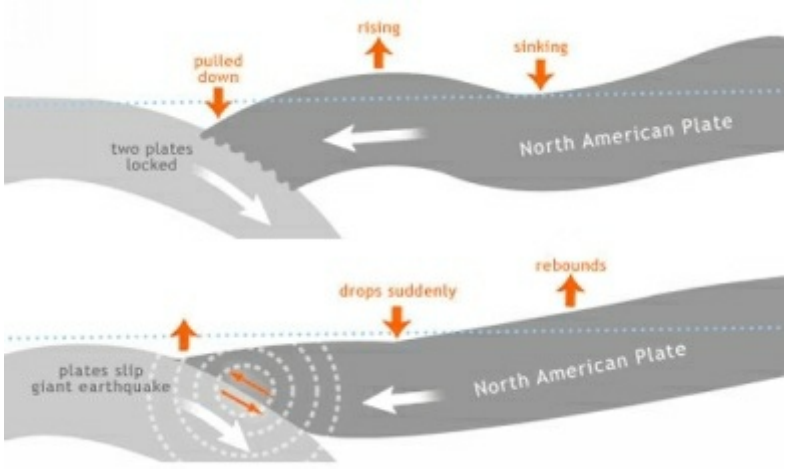


Figure 11 . Illustration of the motion that is expected to occur at the Cascadia Subduction zone, at the time that a slip occurs. The blue dashed line represents sea level.

When the slip does occur, the resulting earthquake is supposed to be huge, of about magnitude 9.0 or even greater. Since the fault is offshore, or on the ocean floor, it will also generate a tsunami that may be up to 100 feet high. The effect of the tsunami, and the region that will be inundated by it, will be compounded by the fact that a large area inland, will move downwards below sea level. So this earthquake has the potential for causing vast destruction, and may lead to a great loss of life.

Research, into the Cascadia subduction zone, has revealed that an earthquake occurred in this region, in 1700, and that the earthquake generated a huge 100 foot tsunami. The tsunami waves travelled all the way to Japan, on the other side of the Pacific Ocean, and were still 5 metres, or 16 feet, high when they reached the Japanese coast. The term ‘orphan tsunami’ was used for it because no earthquake was felt that could have produced it, in that region of the world. The evidence for the fact that the land areas suddenly moved below sea level, lies in the so called ghost forests, which are the remains of the large number of trees that were suddenly submerged, when land that was above sea level, sank, at

the time of the earthquake, and became a part of the ocean floor, close to the coast.

Figure 12. The last very large earthquake to occur at the Cascadia Subduction Zone was in 1700.

Further evidence, of the effect of the last earthquake to occur at the Cascadia subduction zone, lies in sudden large movement of sediment, from land toward the ocean, and down along the ocean floor. This movement of sediment is referred to as turbidity. The dating of seafloor turbidites leads to the conclusion that very large earthquakes, with accompanying tsunamis, have been happening in this region, on average every 250 years, for about 5000 years. Since the last earthquake happened over 300 years ago, it is argued that another very large earthquake can happen at this fault zone, at any time now.

Another concerning factor about earthquakes, in this region, is that they seem to have the potential to also trigger earthquakes along the adjacent San Andreas fault line, which runs through California, and is 1300 km, or 800 miles, long. There seems to be some evidence that earthquakes generated by the Cascadia Subduction Zone also triggered earthquakes, along the San Andreas Fault, in the last 3000 years. However, the San Francisco earthquake of 1906 seems to have been an exception.

But what really causes a fault line to be likely to slip, and cause an earthquake? In order to understand this, we need to have a little better understanding of what is happening inside the earth. I believe that the earth contains vast amounts of molten rock, which we call magma and this magma has been able to cut channels inside the crust, and upper mantle, through which it is able to flow. Some of these channels, go right up to the earth's surface, and may follow weak regions, in the earth's crust, or along fault lines. The points, where these channels are able to reach the surface, are where volcanoes are found. But there are also higher points and chambers in this network of lava channels that are sealed from the surface. Now, the movement of the magma, in the channels, puts pressure on the fault zones, and when these slip, they cause the magma to flow, away from the area of the earthquake. Thus, the magma flows rapidly along the channels and may explode into upward trending parts of the channels that are sealed off, causing another earthquake in the fault zones above that chamber. Also, if the magma flows into a channel that leads to a volcano, the magma can go all the way to the surface, causing a volcanic eruption to occur at that volcano. This is illustrated in figure 13 below.

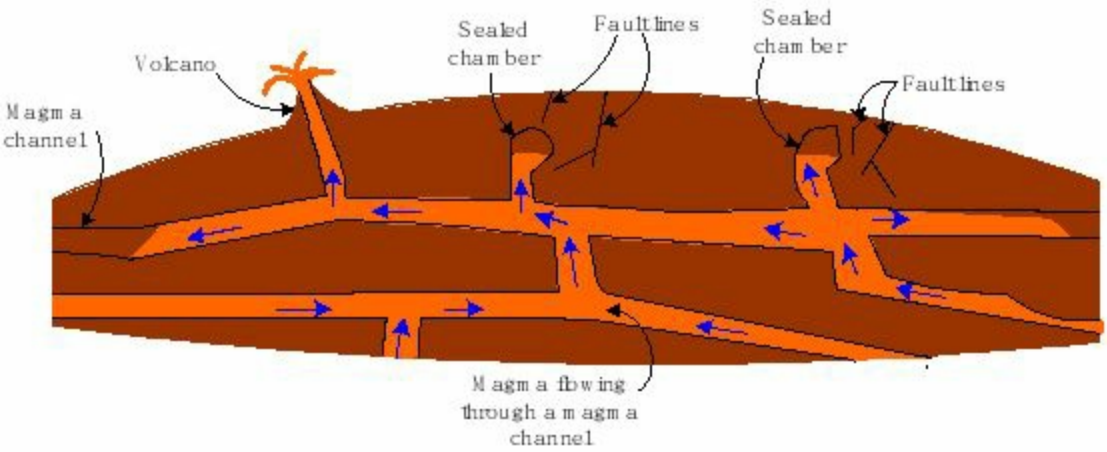


Figure 13. Magma flows through channels inside the earth. When

magma explodes into sealed chambers, it causes faults close to those chambers to slip, which results in earthquakes.

Through a process of observing how earthquakes transfer from one fault zone to another, it is possible to figure out the direction, in which the magma flows deep beneath the surface of the earth, and where there may be sealed chambers, which when explosively filled with magma, cause earthquakes, in the faults, close to that chamber. I believe that Dutchsinse may be the only person, on earth, that is using this type of technique, to predict earthquakes.

Now, the magma in the earth will move through the channels because the earth is rotating and induces motion, in any fluid inside, on, or above, the planet's surface. This is the reason why we also have ocean and air currents. But when the earth's rotation becomes disorganized because the earth is wobbling, from side to side, the flow of these air currents, such as the Gulfstream, also becomes disorganized, or chaotic. The same thing happens to the magma, flowing inside the chambers, deep in the earth. It flows in one direction, and then another; explodes into sealed chambers, more than usual, and thus induces more earthquakes than would normally occur.

Now, the reason why the earth is wobbling is the presence of Brown Dwarf stars, in the inner solar system, which have very high magnetic fields, and are affecting the earth's magnetic field, causing the earth's magnetic poles to shift, and the geographic poles to shift, as well, since the magnetic and geographic poles seem to have a fixed orientation, to each other. Then, the earth changes its orientation, in order to keep its rotational axis fixed, in relation to the ecliptic plane, thus causing the wobbling motion.

Now, gravitational forces exerted on the fault zones, by planetary alignments, and alignments with these extra objects, in the solar

system, can also play a part in the creation of an earthquake. These forces pull up on the earth's rocky surface, and also may induce the magma flow to increase, in a certain direction. This leads to an increase in the strength of the forces exerted on a fault line, and even if the increase is slight, it may lead to the critical level being reached, beyond which frictional forces are no longer able to keep a slip from occurring, at the fault. This is illustrated in figure 14 below. However, since the gravitational force is so weak this probably is not a major factor.

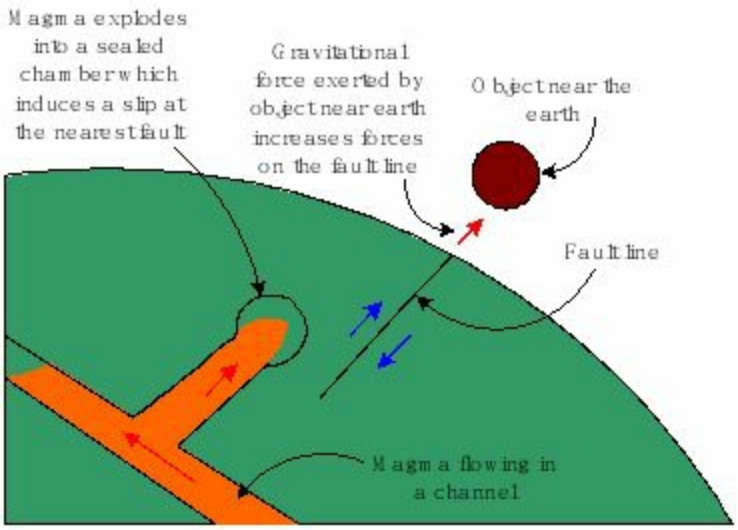

Magma explodes into a sealed chamber which induces a slip at the nearest fault
Gravitational force exerted by object near earth increases forces on the fault line
Object near the earth
Fault line
Magma flowing in a channel

Figure 14. A planetary alignment, or an object in the sky, near the earth, may increase the forces on a fault line, directly, or it may induce increased magma flow. When magma explodes into sealed chambers it induces earthquakes in nearby fault lines.

Another factor that plays into the creation of earthquakes is the induced electric currents, inside the core of the earth, which heat up the magma, and cause it to expand, and again explode, into the sealed chambers, thus creating earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions, when these chambers allow the magma to flow right up to the surface. In fact, it is possible that earthquakes occur as a result of electrical discharges inside the earth due to induced currents in the earth's crust and mantle.

In fact, it is possible to induce earthquakes, through the direct induction of these currents, inside the earth, through the use of a device that generates a large changing electric field, above the surface of the earth, at a point close to a fault line.

In conclusion, earthquakes are one of the leading threats to human existence, on earth, and a bit more understanding, and study, of how they occur, and transfer from one region, to another should lead to better warning systems, which would lead to the saving of lives. Unfortunately, the powers that be, do not seem to be interested in this kind of understanding, and may in fact be using electromagnetic weapons to cause, and increase the strength of, earthquakes, for nefarious reasons.

Chapter 9

The Planet X system and volcanoes reveal that the universe is electrical

Dr Claudia Albers, PhD, Planet X Physicist

Volcanic activity is associated to earthquakes, and since earthquakes are likely to be electrical in nature, it is not surprising that the fact that the earth is an electrical body can also be perceived from the electromagnetic phenomena seen during volcanic eruptions. But let us first look at the earth and earthquakes.

Figure 1. Lightning is often seen during volcanic eruptions and it is associated both with the clouds of ash and lava issuing from a volcano

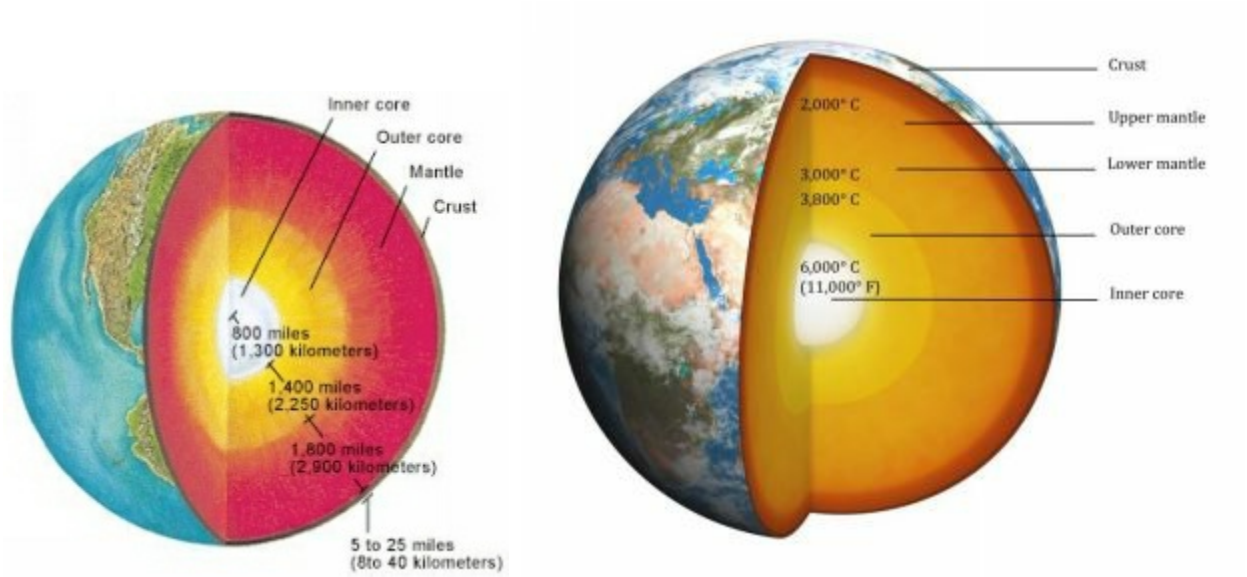


Figure 2 . The earth's different inner layers and their temperature.

Earthquakes happen mostly at points inside the earth where the earth is fractured. These points are called fault lines. All objects, in the universe, seem to start out hot, and, with the exception of stars that remain hot, cool down over time. So the earth's surface probably started out as hot liquefied rock, probably at the same temperature, as the current temperature of the inner core. Then,

over time, the top layer of rock cooled, solidified and formed a solid rocky crust. This process would have led to one continuous layer of solid rock without fractures in it. The fracturing probably occurred, as a result of a huge cataclysmic event that the earth went through, in the past. The fractures in the earth's crust are called fault lines, and the largest ones are called tectonic plate boundaries. These are shown in figure 3 below.

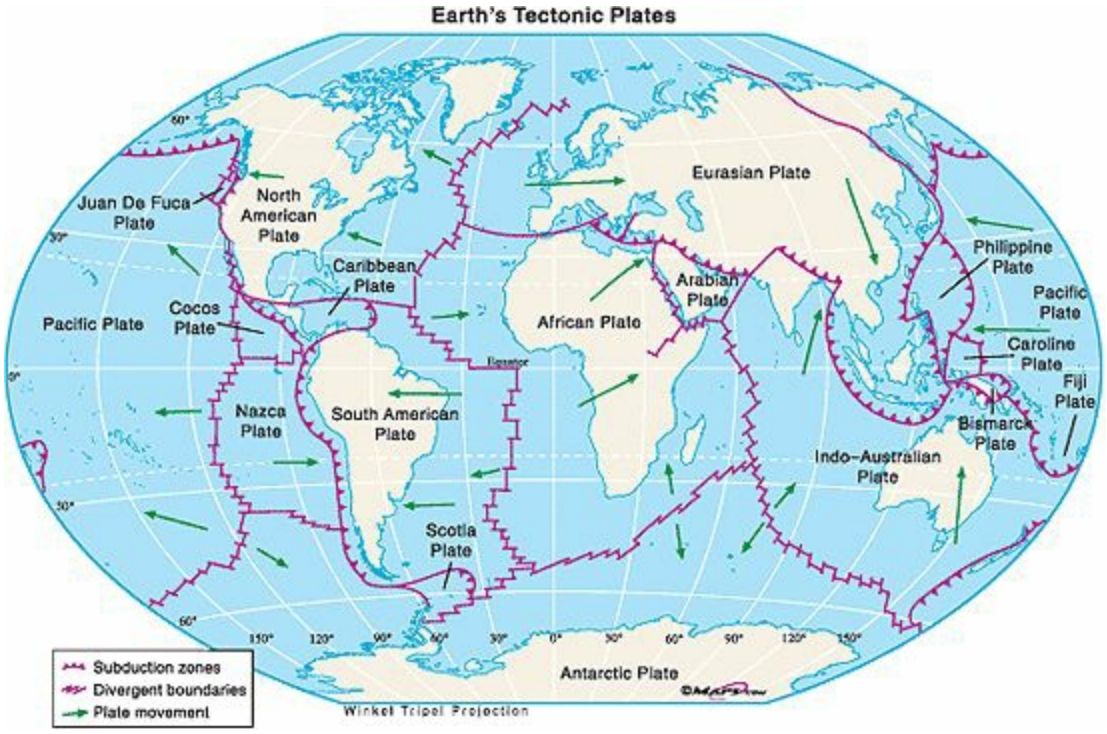


Figure 3. Large fractures in the earth's crust, called tectonic plate boundaries. The arrows indicate the direction of the forces that the different plates place on each other.

Now, the fact that the earth is fractured also makes it possible for magma, or very hot liquefied rock, which comes from the earth's hot liquid core, to make its way up through the fractures [4]. When this magma makes its way all the way to the surface, we have what is called a volcano and the magma once it meets the atmosphere is called lava.

But what actually caused the fractures in the earth's crust and mantle? And what kind of cataclysmic event led to it? The whole planet is covered in fractures and they must be in the mantle as well as the crust, or we would not get deep earth earthquakes. Earthquakes at a depth greater than 100 km (62 miles) are in the mantle. But earthquakes are also associated to the ionization of the earth's ionosphere, which creates electric currents and then induce currents via Faraday's law in the earth's interior. This is why when the earth's magnetosphere is impacted by a CME (coronal mass ejection) or fast solar wind or even higher density of ionized solar particles earthquake activity increases. This, in addition to the light phenomena associated with earthquakes, shows that earthquakes are electrical in nature [1]. So the fact that the earth is fractured is likely to be connected to what occurs when the ionosphere becomes highly ionized.

Figure 4. Strange Lights in the sky days before the Japanese 7.4 magnitude earthquake November 22 nd 2016.

Figure 5. Transformer exploding at the time of the Mexico City magnitude 8.1 earthquake, on September 8 th 2017.

The earthquake lights often appear at the same time as transformers blow up, which causes many people to make the incorrect deduction that the transformers blowing up is causing the lights. But the truth is that lights have been seen during earthquakes from way before there were any transformers to blow up, and as we can see from figure 4 these sometimes occur days before the actual earthquake hits.

But the fact that transformers blow up at the same time that lights appear and earthquakes occur should in fact lead to the deduction that there is a common cause to both, and that is the induced currents in the earth, and in electrical circuits, on the surface of the earth, due to the increased ionization of the earth's ionosphere.

Now, why is the earth's ionosphere increasingly more ionized? The reason is the Sun's increased activity which is due to the fact that it is increasingly destabilized by the system of Stellar Cores that have clustered around the Sun. The Sun is getting provoked into having stronger and stronger X class flares and also into huge full halo CMEs. The presence of large Stellar Cores close to

eruptive regions on the Sun clearly indicates this, as shown in figure 6 below.

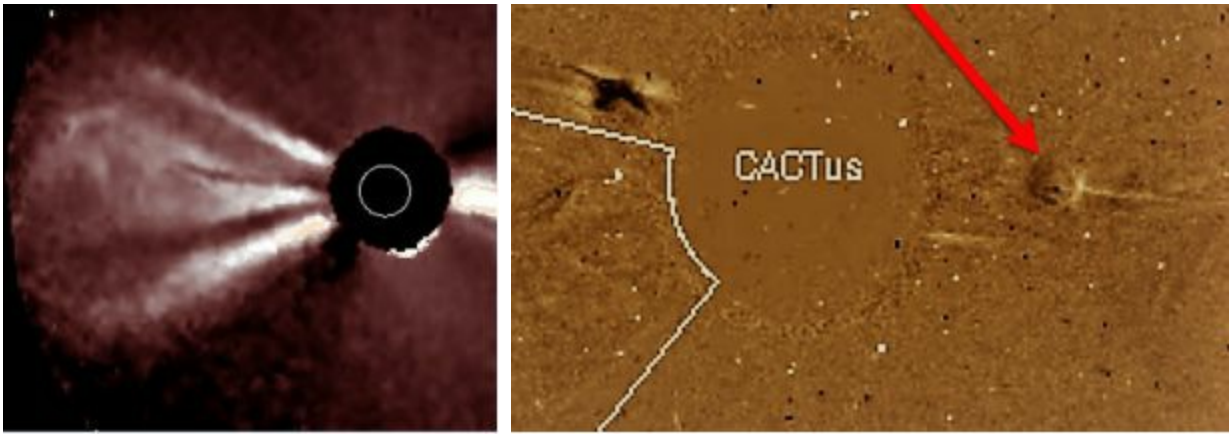


Figure 6. Left: COR 2 A image from September 13 th 2017 showing a very large Stellar Core within CME plasma. Right: CACTus image from September 26 th 2017 at 4:26 (UTC) showing an object close to the Sun within the plasma erupting from the Sun.

Both images in figure 6 are coronagraph images. Coronagraphs are designed to show CMEs erupting from the Sun and within these CMEs we usually see spherical objects that are sometimes larger than the Sun. The CME plasma makes their presence known but they are appearing so often whenever the Sun is having these eruptive events that the only logical conclusion is that they are provoking the Sun into such events. This would also make sense in terms of the magnetic connection that these objects are observed to make with the Sun, at other times such as when they are drawing plasma from the Sun, as seen in figure 7 below, and in the same way that White Dwarfs are likely to draw plasma from main sequence stars. This, off course connects White Dwarfs with the objects that are clustering around the Sun. These objects are however dark, they emit infrared radiation rather than visible light, at least when they arrive at the Sun. They then go through a rejuvenation process, which sees them absorb light energy and

plasma from the Sun. They seem to eventually be able to emit visible light and become the extra sources of light with which our atmosphere is being illuminated by and creating pink and orange and red sunsets, on our planet. This off course explains why an infrared telescope like the IRAS and the James Webb is so necessary to those who know the truth but refuse to speak about it to the public. Only with such a telescope can they observe these objects as they come in toward the Sun.

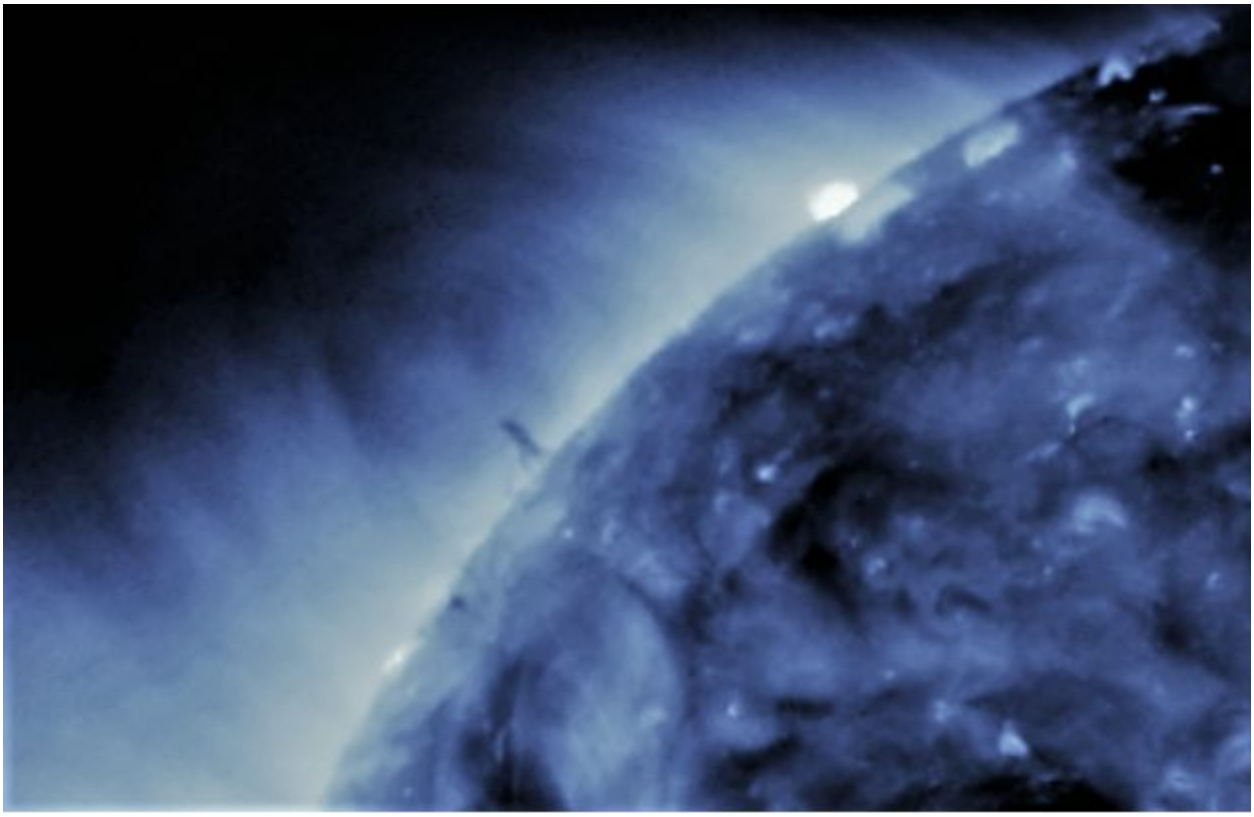


Figure 7. SDO image in the 211 Angstrom wavelength, from September 27 th 2017 showing a spherical object, making a magnetic connection with the Sun and drawing plasma through it.

So the Sun's increased activity, which it is being provoked into, increases the induced currents, and induced currents will increase

the electric potential, at the points where they are generated. And increase of potential difference between two points, will increase the chance of a lightning bolt occurring between the two points. Lightning is what is termed a breakdown and will occur between two capacitor plates, or spheres, when the potential between them gets to a point where the material between the plates, which is not a good conductor, reaches a limit at which it is forcefully ionized; becomes a plasma, leading to sudden and violent conduction across it. We would observe a sudden spark or lightning bolt connecting the two plates. So in order to have lightning occur we need material between two points, with a large potential difference to not be a good conductor. The rock in the earth's interior has varying conductivity. When the rock between the region where current is induced and the earth's core is not a good conductor the charge will build up until a breakdown, at which time lightning conduction occurs between the induced current region and the core. This is why the area above the ground may experience unusual ionization effects, days before an earthquake, as the charge and associated electric field builds up, in that region, under the ground.

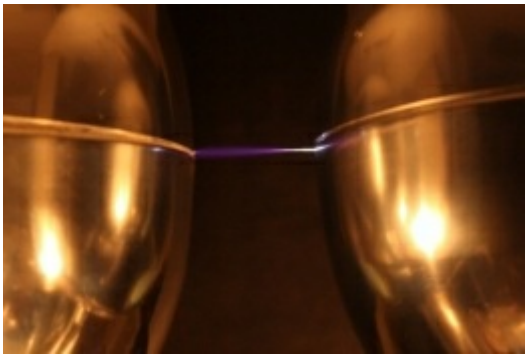


Figure 8. Air is suddenly turned into a plasma by the increased electric potential difference between the two conducting spheres (conducting plates would act in the same way) and the result is a spark, or a lightning bolt.

When a lightning bolt strikes, it breaks up the rock, in that area [3]. So it is not surprising that rock beneath the earth breaks up when subterranean lightning occurs. The breaking of rock will also cause a shock wave to travel from the point where the lightning struck. These shock waves are experienced as seismic waves and are the equivalent of thunder, when lightning occurs in the earth's atmosphere. The point where the subterranean lightning strikes is called the epicenter of the earthquake.

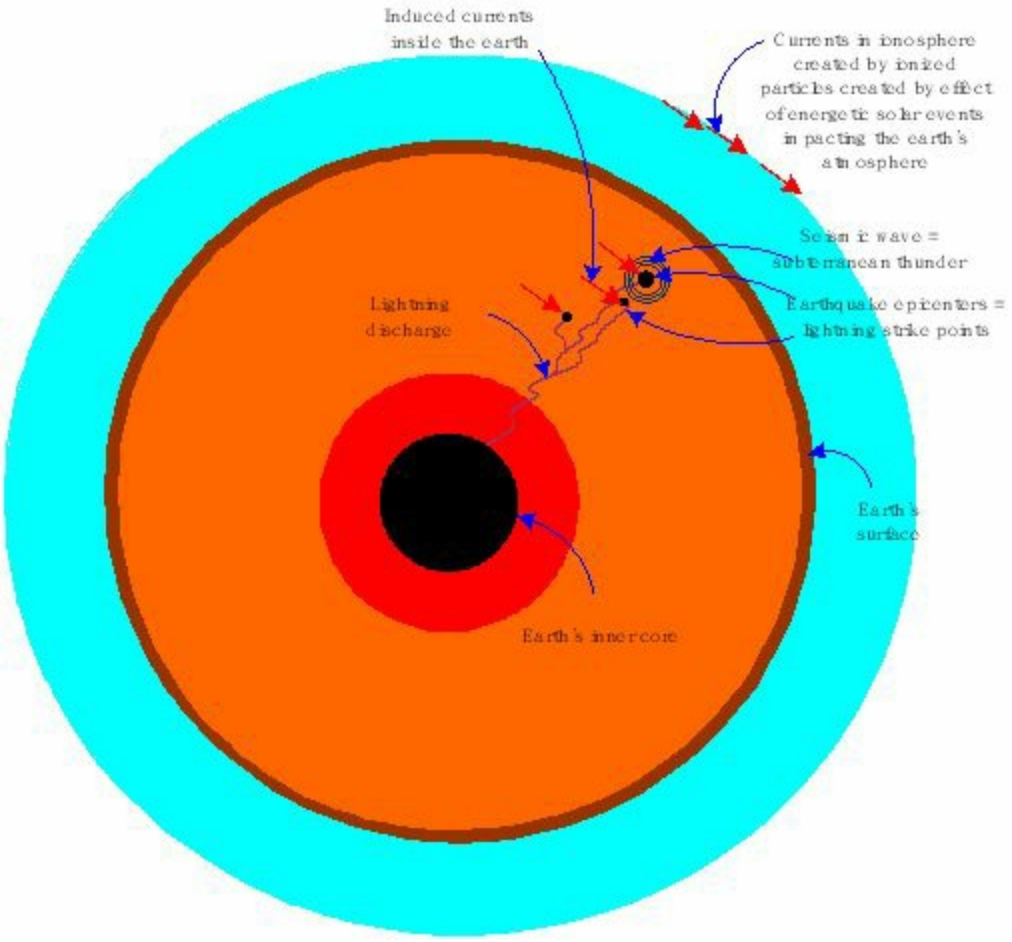


Figure 9 . Illustration of the electrical mechanism behind earthquakes.

The fact that the earth is fractured across its whole surface, and far below the surface, is indicative of some event in the past, which caused a huge amount of lightning, and which thus created the

huge fractures, we now observe. The fact that the earthquake and volcanic activity has increased dramatically with the arrival of the system of Stellar Cores, at the Sun, indicates that something like this must have happened in the distant past. Except that this time the earth is already broken and full of weak points, which will be prone to further breaking. These points must also be points that are more prone to developing induced currents due to the ionization of the atmosphere, probably due to containing veins of conducting material, like for instance iron ore, and yet separated from the core by a large amount of much less conducting rock.

Figure 10. Volcanic lightning is an indication that rock is capable of producing lightning underground and that the earth is electrical in nature.

The fractured rock is also prone to volcanic eruptions [4] because every lightning bolt will break the rock more, and any shift in the fractured rock, may also allow magma to find a channel, to the surface. If the channel was already present, but sealed, as is the case with a dormant volcano, increased earthquake activity, or

subterranean lightning, may unseal enough of the underground passages that magma, which is under pressure deep under the earth, may once again reach the surface, in the form of a volcanic eruption. This is why earthquake and volcanic activity are always tied together. But volcanic activity also shows how the earth and the phenomenon itself, is electric in nature, because there is often lightning observed in the lava and gas spewing from a volcano. The fact that there is lightning indicates that there are points that have different electric potentials and the material between those two points does not conduct until the potential difference reaches a critical level. When the lava coming from a volcano is a better conductor and this can vary according to the minerals present in the lava, no lightning will be observed. But lightning also means that there is a build-up of charge, within the plasma. This build up can be due to induced currents, just like the ones that occur under the ground, but now that the liquefied rock is above ground, we are able to see what usually happens underground and out of sight.

Planet X is the name of the planet that Dr. Harrington went to New Zealand to find. Would a sane man leave his family behind, and make a trip to New Zealand, if he did not believe in what he was looking for? I don't think so. Would he still be alive, instead of dying in the most suspicious of manners, if he had found nothing? I don't think so. I think what he found was very dangerous and has become the greatest cover-up in the history of our modern world, which and has involved every facet of human existence, from the educational system, and the way that scientific research is carried out, to the entertainment, which trains minds to not think and see. The system which Dr. Harrington found is here and it is affecting our Sun and our planet. At the same time, the Planet X system is also revealing the truth, to those who want to understand, which is that we are living in an electrical universe, not a

gravitational one.

In conclusion, the earth is an electrical object in an electrical universe. Earthquake and volcanic activity is associated to subterranean lightning, which is, in turn, associated to what the Stellar Cores around the Sun, brought in by the Planet X system.

References:

[1] F. T. Friedemann(2003). Rocks t hat Crackle and Sparkle and Glow: Strange Pre-Earthquake Phenomena. Journal of Scientific Exploration, Vol. 17, No. 1, pp. 37–71.

[2] W. Thornhill (2005). http://www.holoscience.com/wp/electric-earthquakes/ .

[3] Wakasa, S. et al (2012) . Does lightning destroy rocks?: Resul from a laboratory lightning experiment using an impulse high-current generator. Geomorphology, Volume 161, p. 110-114.

[4] Minakami T. (1960). Earthquakes and crustal deformations originating from volcanic activities. Bulletin of the earthquake research Institute. 38, pp. 497 – 544.

Chapter 10

The Planet X system and the reacting Sun

Dr Claudia Albers, PhD, Planet X Physicist

The Sun, on October 4 th 2017, seemed to be undergoing two effect due to the presence of the Planet X system. The months of our observing the Stellar Cores, in the Sun's corona has led to some conclusions, which I can only summarize here. The Planet X system came from south of the ecliptic and was found by Dr. Harrington. The Nemesis system was found north of the ecliptic, in the constellation Orion, and came in from there. The Stellar Cores currently clustered around the Sun came most probably with either one or both systems. They connect magnetically to each other and other stars and do not move as would be expected if they obeyed the gravitational interaction. They draw plasma and energy from main sequence stars, like the Sun, and have been around it since at least the 1990's. Their numbers seems to have and may still be increasing. They are not likely to ever leave the Sun and may have connected to the Planet X main star or Nemesis in the same way. Nemesis has been a dead star for a long time, and the Planet X star is also old and weak, so the Sun is the only star of these three that has enough fuel and will therefore attract most of the Stellar Cores. The Sun seems to strongly attract these dead stars, and they seem to rejuvenate, and resume light emission after sometime in the Sun's corona, and may then settle in a stable, but very close orbit, around the Sun. They are not likely to leave the Sun, unless a stronger main sequence star, than the Sun passes by, and attracts them. However, since they are locked onto the Sun, it is likely that the Sun would move with them toward this other star.

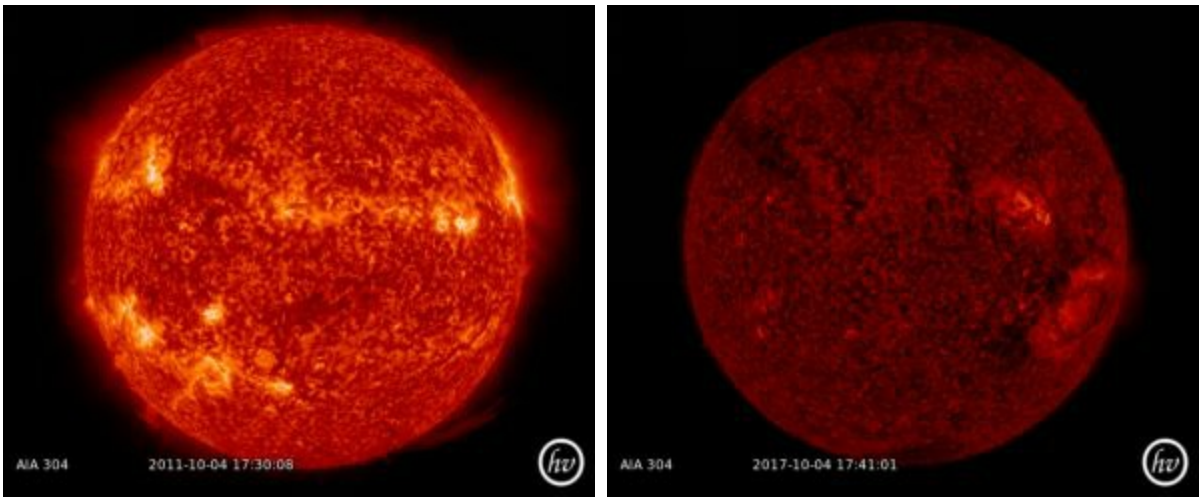
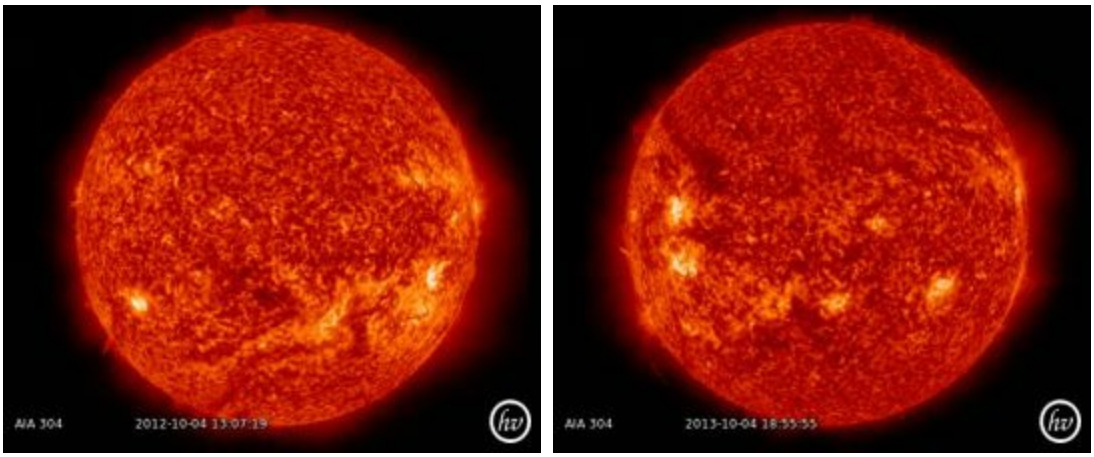


Figure 1. SDO images of the Sun in the 304 angstrom wavelength, from 2011 and 2017. Images of this wavelength show the transition zone between the chromosphere and the corona. The Sun is much darker in the 2017 image even though both years are the same period of time away from the Solar minimum in 2014.



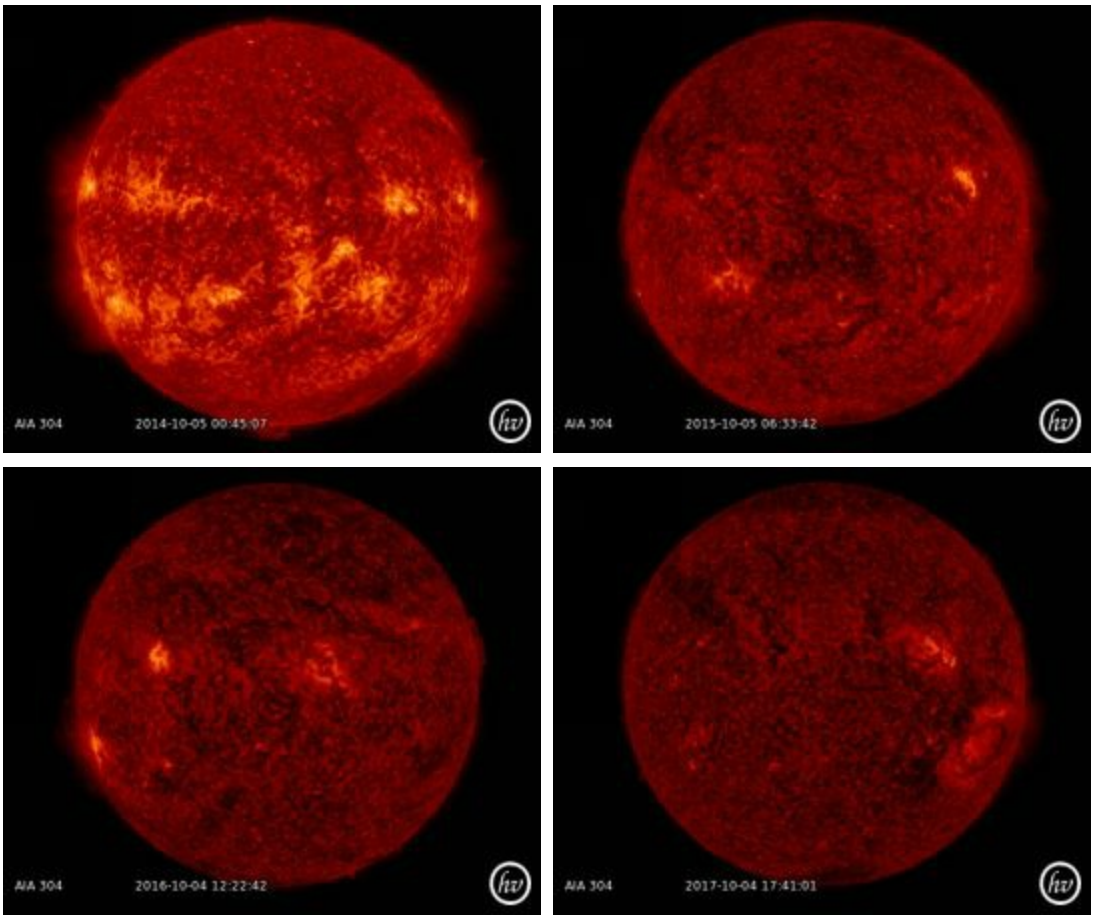


Figure 2. SDO images of the Sun in the 304 angstrom wavelength from 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017. The Sun has clearly grown darker in this wavelength over the years. Comparison of the brightest spots indicates in the different images that they can achieve the same lighter color and that therefore the increased darkness is not due to a change in the color assigned to different intensity.

Now the wavelength of the light is the same in all images. The wavelength is associated to the energy of each photon, which is the same for all 304 angstrom images. But the intensity is associated to the number of photons emitted from each region of the Sun and this seems to have decreased significantly since 2011. Since intensity is associated to power, this means that the Sun's power or energy emitted, per second, from the part of the Sun where the

Sun emits this wavelength of light, i.e. the transition zone between the chromosphere and the corona, has decreased dramatically. In recent 48 hour videos the Sun seems to have tiny little sparks all over it, in this wavelength, i.e. in the 304 angstrom, as if it is having trouble staying ignited. It is difficult to show this in the images but in the 48 hour video, it is quite clear.

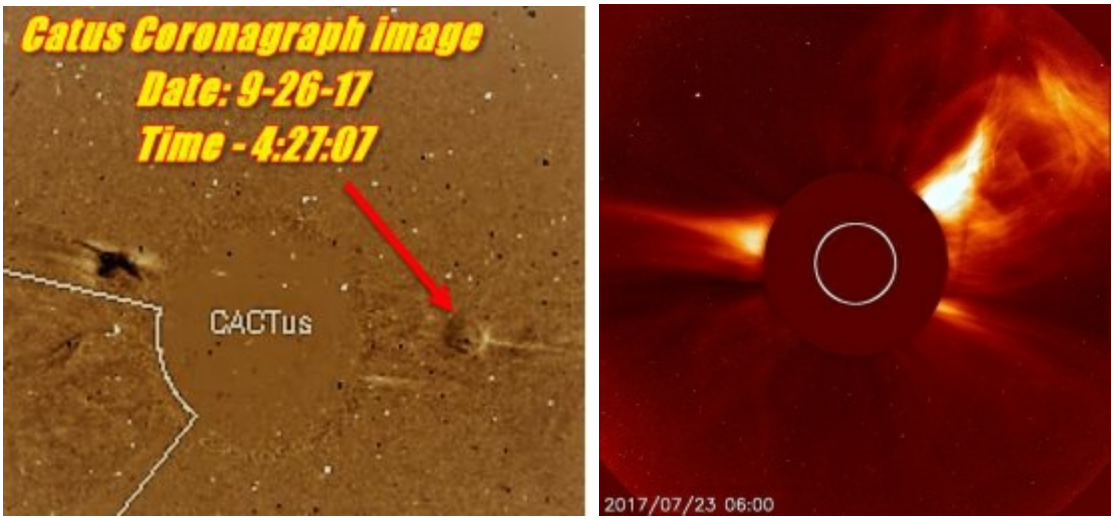


Figure 3 . Coronagraph images showing Stellar Cores in the Sun's corona during CMEs.

The Sun's power output is expected to decrease because it has been drained by the Stellar Cores in the Sun's corona for at least 20 years. Quite a few have managed to rejuvenate and have become additional light sources, in our skies, so it should not be surprising that the Sun has weakened. However, the Sun is also being provoked into strong solar flares and CMEs, so it has not stopped from being a danger to its own planets.

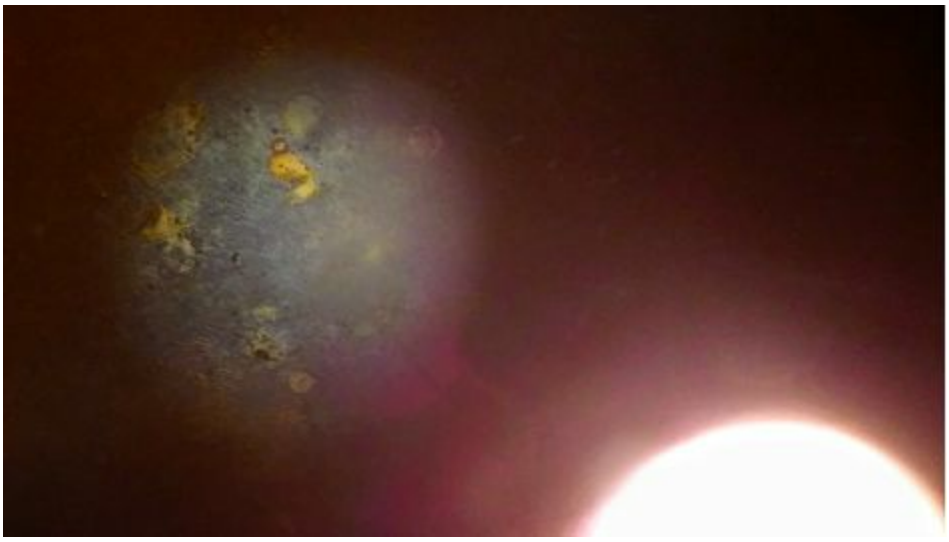


Figure 4. Telescopic image of the Blue Stellar Core in the Sun's corona exchanging gaseous plasma with the Sun. The plasma collecting on the Sun's near surface to the object is emitting magenta (pink) light.

The Blue Stellar Core photographed through a telescope, by an astronomer in Germany, is clearly solid, has only a little of its ionizing envelope left on its surface and is clearly exchanging gaseous plasma with the Sun. Like the Sun it boils off its ionizing material to form an atmosphere or corona. The fact that the plasma collecting, on its surface, is magenta means that this is the visible light photons given off by the ionized gas or plasma. This plasma either comes from the Sun, and the object ionizes it, so that it gives off light of this color, or the pink plasma comes from another Stellar Core behind the Sun, which has rejuvenated and emits this color of light. This would also explain the pink illumination of the earth's atmosphere, as shown in figure 4 below.

	Figure 5. The skies on earth are being illuminated by a pink light source

which is very likely to be a rejuvenated Stellar Core.

Now, some of the Stellar Cores, in the Sun's corona, can drain the Sun to such an extent that it actually stops emitting light. This has happened several times and once again today on October 4 th 2017. Figure 5 below shows the Sun in the 193 angstrom wavelength.

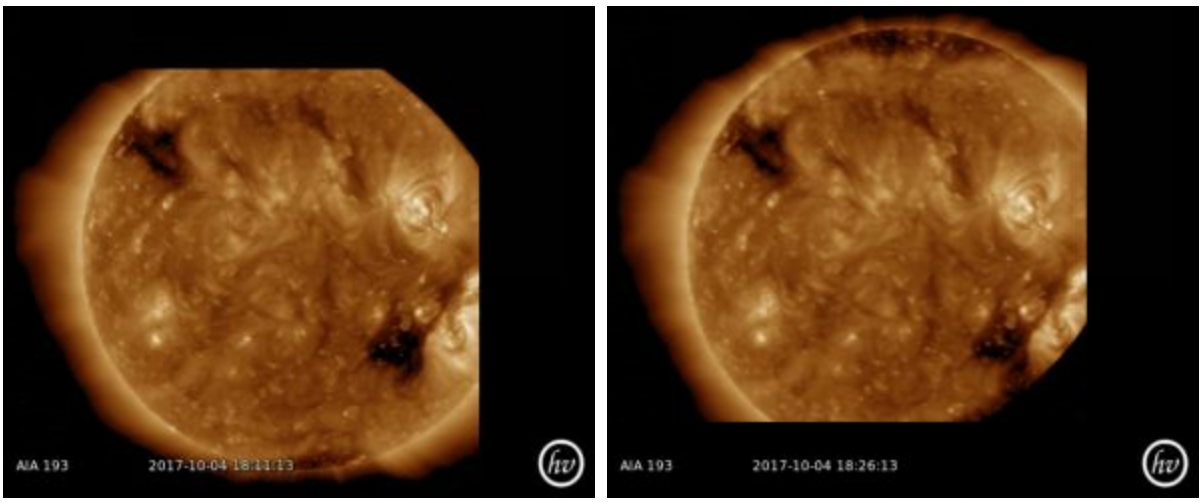


Figure 6. SDO images of the Sun in 193 angstrom wavelength, several cut-off lines are used to hide objects in the Sun's corona, and the Sun is dark at the diagonal boundary in the right image, suggesting that it has gone dark in that region of the Sun, at the time. The same region is not dark and is therefore not a coronal hole area ,in the left image, from 15 minutes earlier.

The Sun is clearly in the process of going dark, in the right hand image in figure 6 above, as the same region at the light/dark boundary is not dark in the left image. The use of different cut-off lines to each of the images is extremely labor intensive and therefore are clearly an effort to hide objects in the Sun's corona.

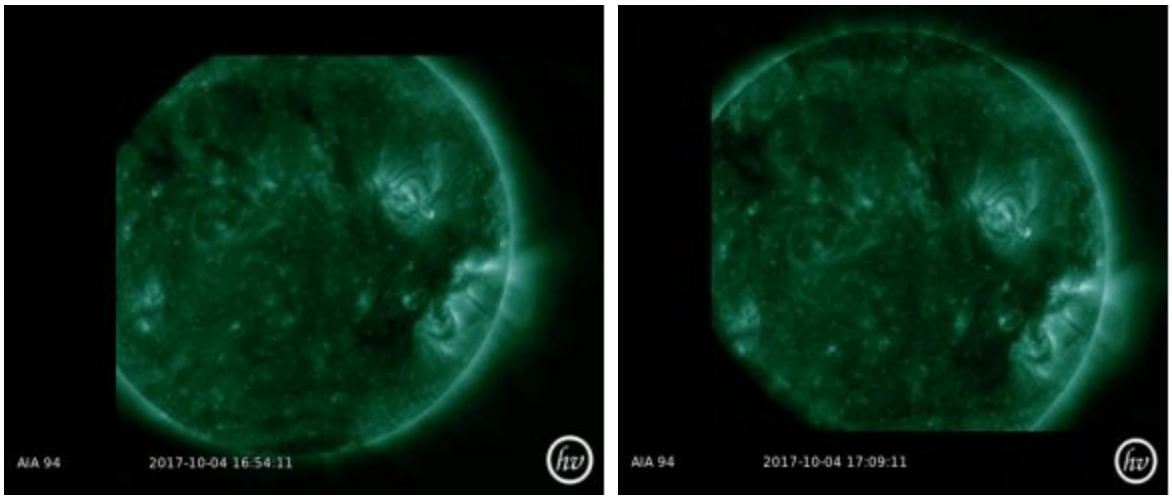


Figure 7 . SDO images of the Sun in the 94 angstrom wavelength at 16:56 and 17:09 (UTC). In the 15 minute time period, between images, the object, or objects, being hidden by the cut-off lines, and associated with the Sun losing light emission, move from the Sun's top left corner to the Sun's lower left corner. This suggests they are moving extremely fast.

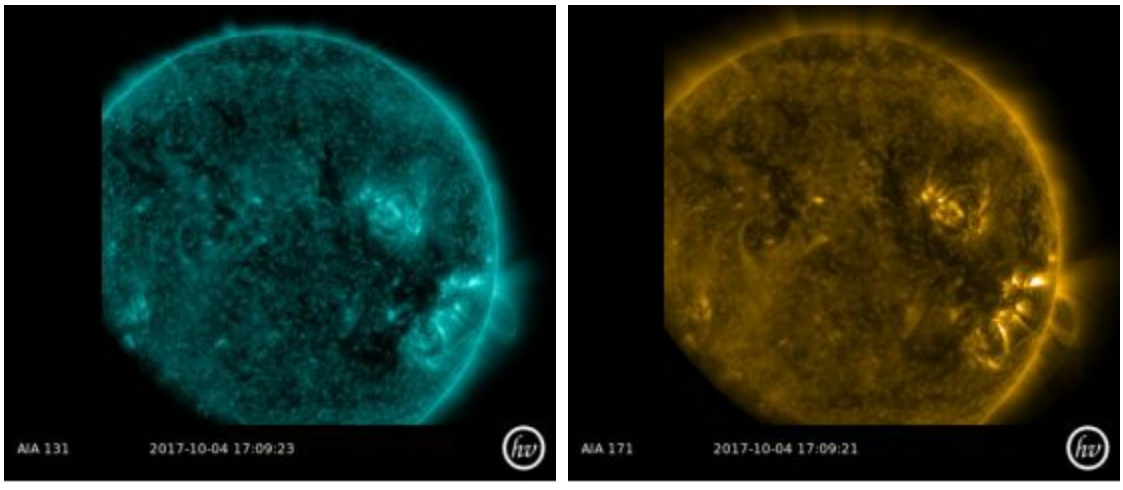


Figure 8. SDO images of the Sun in the 131 and 171 angstrom

wavelengths showing that the Sun also goes partially dark in these wavelength, and at slightly different rates, since the visible portion of the Sun seems to be slightly less in the left image.

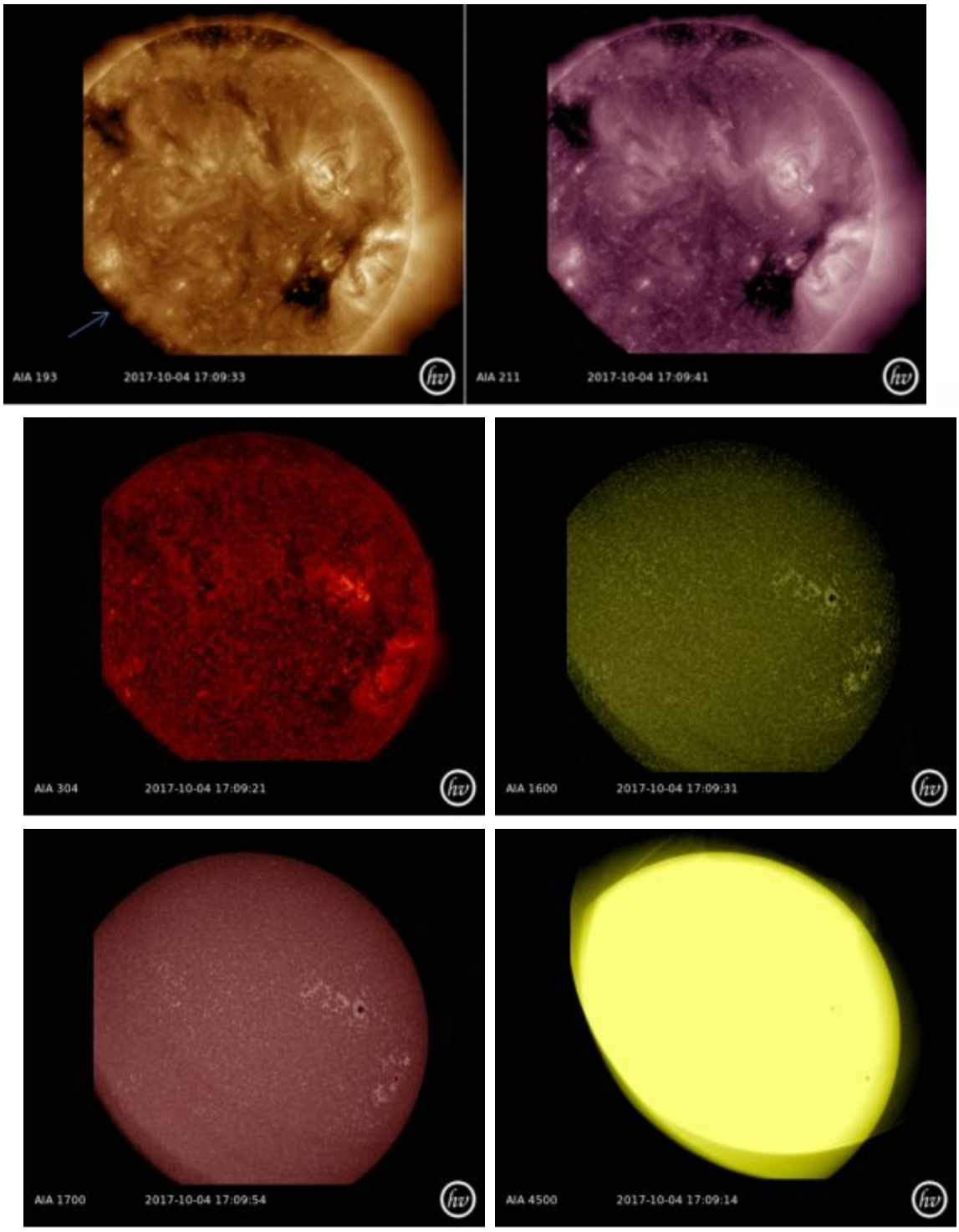
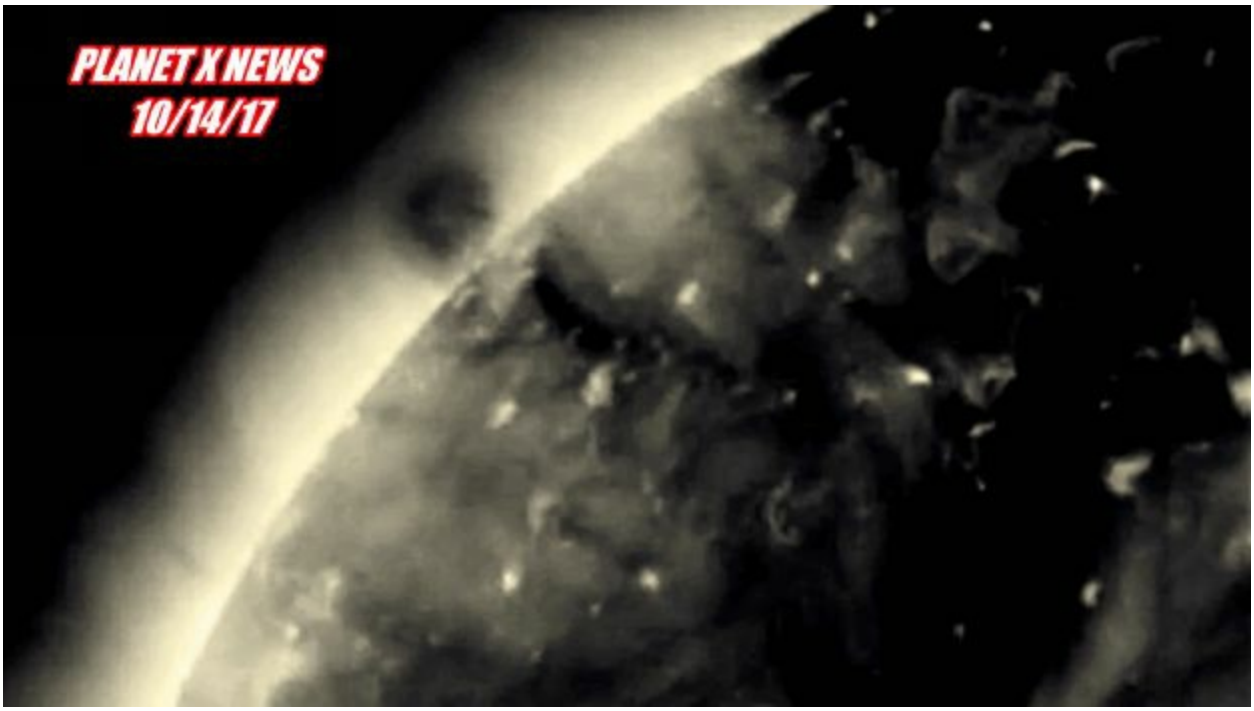


Figure 9 . SDO images of the Sun in several wavelengths indicating that the Sun is going partially dark in all wavelengths, detected by the SDO satellite including visible light. The curvature of the visible part of the Sun also clearly indicates that the loss of light emission cannot be due to an eclipse. An eclipse would produce the edge of the light/darkness boundary that would curve toward the light part of the Sun.

In conclusion, the Sun is being affected by a huge number of Stellar Cores that are a part of the Planet X system and have become a part of our solar system. The Sun has been weakened and destabilized, which is leading to stronger solar flares and CMEs, even as it is having trouble maintaining light emission and ignition at the top of the chromosphere.


PLANET X NEWS
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Chapter 11
Stellar Core Gravitation and Eris

Dr Claudia Albers, PhD, Planet X Researcher

The planet X system and possibly also the Nemesis system seem to have brought with them a whole system of Brown Dwarf stars or Stellar Cores. The objects are often observed in the Sun's corona. They seem to make a magnetic connection with the Sun, absorb plasma from the Sun in the same way that white dwarf stars absorb plasma from main sequence stars (see chapter 1). After some time in the sun's corona, these objects rejuvenate and are able to once again emit light. They then become extra light sources illuminating the earth's atmosphere and producing pink, orange and red clouds. These clouds are just not normal for our planet.

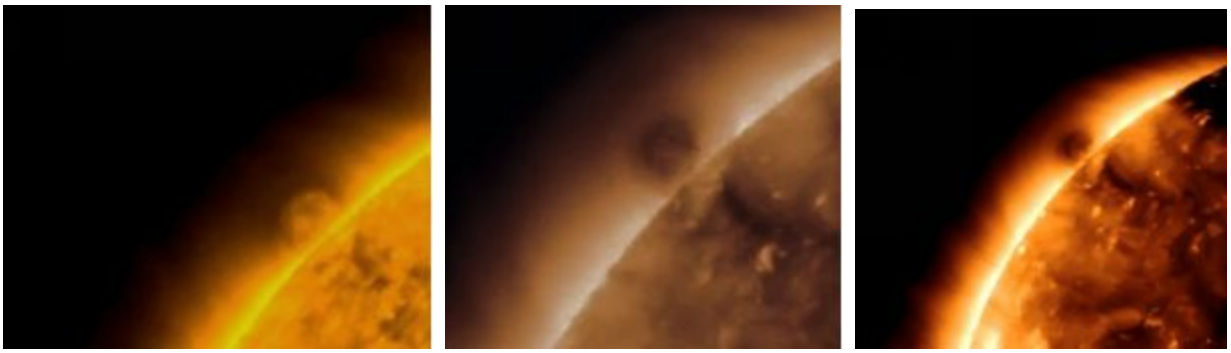


Figure 1. On the left: SDO image in the 171 angstrom wavelength from October 15 th 2017. Center and right images show the same object in false color. The Stellar Core in the Sun's corona was caught by Scott C'one.

The Stellar Cores are stars, as only stars would be able to survive the extreme temperatures of the Sun's corona. The objects in the Sun's corona are draining the Sun of energy and as the Sun

becomes weaker it has more and more difficulty holding on to its plasma. This means that the objects' presence leads to reactions from the Sun in terms of CMEs and solar flares. The large Stellar Core observed in the midst of a CME, on July 23 rd 2017, shown in figure 2 below, was slightly larger than the Sun.

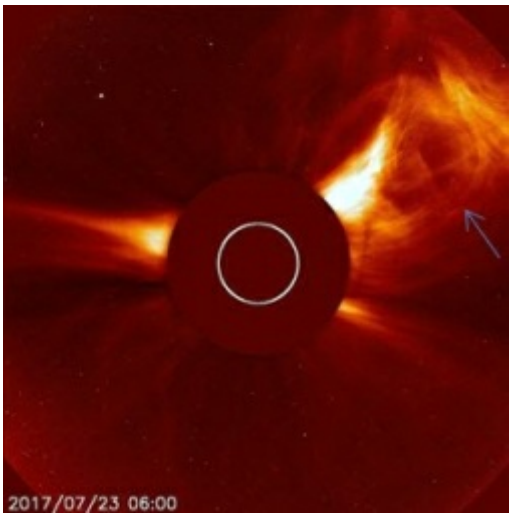


Figure 2 . SOHO spacecraft LASCO C2 image from July 23 rd 2017 at 6:00 (UTC). A very large object is clearly visible and indicated by a blue arrow.

Figure 3. Close up view of the object shown in figure 2. The

object is clearly spherical and therefore a solid object and not a part of the CME.

The object is observed to move away from the Sun as can be seen from figure 4 below. A Stellar Core is basically the core of what was once a main sequence star, and we know that the accepted value for the density of the Sun's core is 150 g/cm ^{3} . The Sun's core is thought to be 20 percent of the size of the Sun. Assuming, for now, that gravity is a universal constant force and taking the size of the Stellar Core, in figure 3, to be the same as the Sun, we can find its mass to be

$$M_{SC} = r_S \tfrac{4}{3} p R_S^3 = 2.1' 10^{32} \text{ kg} \quad (1)$$

where r_S is the density of the Sun, and $R_S = 6.96' 10^5 \text{ km}$. The Sun's mass is $M_S = 1.98' 10^{30} \text{ kg}$, so we can say that the Stellar Core's mass is 100 times that of the Sun, in other words:

$$M_{SC} = 100 M_S \quad (2)$$

The fact that such a hugely massive object, moves away from the Sun, shows that it cannot be interacting gravitationally with the Sun. To see this even better, we will compare its motion with that of the CME plasma. The amount of plasma that is usually ejected by the Sun during a CME is 1 billion tons, which is equivalent to about 1 trillion kilograms (2 trillion pounds). Now, the force required for overcoming the expected gravitational attraction between the Sun and the CME plasma would be

$$F_{plasma} = \frac{G M_S m_{pl}}{R_S^2} \quad (3)$$

Where G is the gravitational constant, M_S is the Sun's mass, M_{pl} is th mass of plasma usually ejected during a CME and R_S is the Sun's radius.

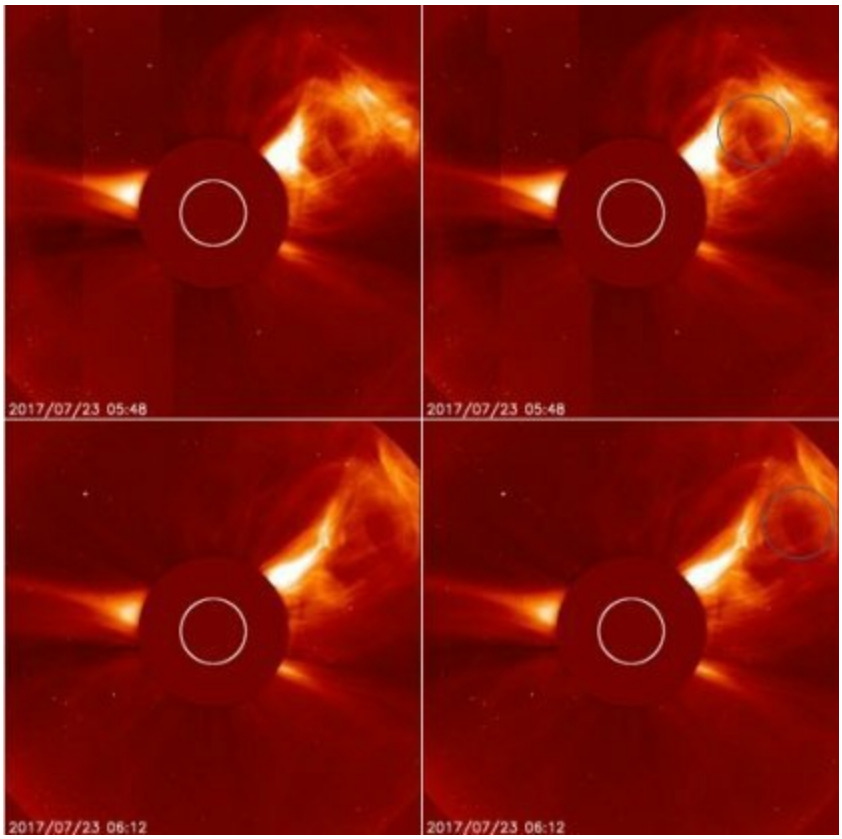


Figure 4 . On the left: SOHO spacecraft LASCO C2 image from July 23 rd 2017 at 5:48 and 6:12 (UTC). On the right: The same images with a blue circle indicating the object's position. The object clearly caught in the 6:00 (UTC) images shown in figures 2 and 3 is also apparent in these images. The object seems to be moving away from the Sun.

Now, if the Stellar Core was interacting with the Sun gravitationally, it would also have to overcome the attractive force between itself and the Sun in order to be able to pull away from the Sun. The object is initially at $4.6R_s$, or 4.6 times the radius of the Sun, from the center of the Sun, so the gravitational attraction between it and the Sun would be

$$F_{SC} = \frac{GM_S M_{SC}}{r^2} = \frac{GM_S(100M_S)}{(4.6R_S)^2} \quad (4)$$

where the fact that the Stellar Core's mass is about 100 times the

mass of the Sun has been used.

Now, in order to compare the explosive power needed to make the Stellar Core move away from the Sun, with the explosive power needed to cause the CME plasma to move away from the Sun, we will divide equation (4) by equation (3) to obtain:

$$\frac{F_{Sc}}{F_{plasma}} = \frac{100 M_S}{(4.6)^2 m_{pl}} = \frac{100(2' 10^{30})}{(4.6)^2 10^9} = 10^{22} \quad (5)$$

This means that the Sun's explosive power needs to be 10^{22} times stronger in order to cause the Stellar Core to move away from it, than when it is ejecting plasma during a CME. This just does not seem to be possible and indicates that either the gravitational force cannot be acting between the two objects or the gravitational force is something quite different from what is commonly thought.

Now, the Stellar Core moves from an initial position $4.6R_s$ to a final position $6R_s$, or is displaced by $1.4R_s$, in a time interval of 24 minutes. This means that the Stellar Core moves at an average speed of 676 km/s (1.5 billion miles per hour), which is within the range of speeds that CME plasma is known to move at, which suggests that whatever repulsive force is acting on the CME plasma, it is also acting on the Stellar Core, and that this force cannot have anything to do with mass and therefore with the usual way gravitational attraction is thought of.

Now, if we compare the electrostatic constant $K = 9' 10^9 \, N.m^2.C^{-2}$ with th gravitational constant, $G = 6.7' 10^{-11} \, N.m^2.kg^{-2}$ by dividing one by the other we see that the electrostatic constant is 10^{20} times larger than the gravitational constant, and that therefore the electrostatic interaction is 10^{20} times larger than the gravitational interaction. This then immediately suggests what kind of force could result in both the plasma and the Stellar Core being repelled by the Sun with the same force. In other words, the electrostatic force seems

to be the most likely interaction causing both the CME and the Stellar Core to move away from the Sun.

In other words, the gravitational interaction is actually an electric interaction. Charges give rise to the electric and magnetic interactions and the fact that atoms in matter can be polarized leads to the formation of a weak attractive dipolar force, between atoms, which acts as a cohesive force, and which we perceive as gravity. This same weak attractive dipolar force can also act between separate bodies and we perceive it as gravitational attraction [1]. But the gravitational force is only constant in a system in equilibrium. When two stars or two systems interact that do not have the same electric potential energy, then they are not in equilibrium, and the degree of polarization of the atoms inside the objects is different leading to a different degree of gravitational attraction.

We have for years obtained certain observational hints that gravity is not a constant force and therefore not an intrinsic force, or primary force, in the universe, but a force that arises as a result of another interaction, i.e. the electric interaction. This hint comes from comets, which seem to come from outside the solar system and are made of rock and yet their orbits suggest that they are mainly made out of empty space. On average, when calculated with the assumption that gravity is a constant force and using their effect on other objects, which they closely approach, or that orbit it, comets have an average density of 0.6 g/cm ^{3} . Since they are made out of rock, we would expect them to have densities comparable to meteorites, which are known to have densities of between 2 g/cm ^{3} and 8 g/cm ^{3} [2]. In fact, Halley's Comet, which came into the inner solar system in 1986, had a calculated density of only 0.1 g/cm ^{3} . This means that objects that have a much large

mass and density, if they could be directly examined in a laboratory on earth, have trajectories, or in other words interact with the Sun as if they had a much lesser mass and density. This state of affairs is because the real interaction between objects in the universe is electric and magnetic in nature.

Figure 5 . Halley's Comet in 1986 supposedly had a density 0.1 g/cm ^{3} , whilst meteorites have densities of between 2 g/cm ^{3} and 8 g/cm ^{3} [2]. Thus, comets seem to be interacting with the Sun as if they have a much lesser mass and density than they really have, if they could be examined in a laboratory on earth.

We are not able to move our hands, or another solid object, into another because of electrostatic repulsion between the electrons on the surface of solid objects. Thus, a force that pushes an object leading to acceleration is proportional to the inertial mass of the object, and that force is due to electrostatic repulsion or the electric interaction [3]. The fact that gravitational mass is always the same as inertial mass shows that both inertial forces and gravitational forces are due to the electric interaction, which results in a certain polarization of charges inside matter and to weak electric dipolar attraction we call gravity.

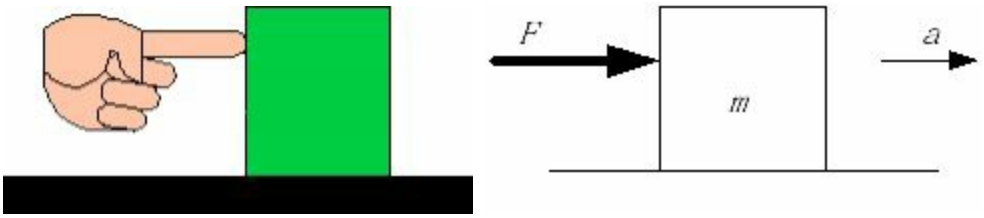


Figure 6. Inertial forces are electrostatic in nature and inertial mass arises as a result of the electrostatic interaction. Gravitational mass is always equal to inertial mass because it is also due to the electrostatic interaction.

This provides an explanation as to how an object like a Brown Dwarf Star, can come into the Solar System and have a trajectory or an effect on other objects, suggesting that it is much less massive than it actually is, and thus not affect the whole Solar System as would be expected if the gravitational force was intrinsic (universally constant). This also means that Eris, which has been categorized as a dwarf planet, could actually be a Brown Dwarf star or a Stellar Core. The mass of this object was obtained as a result of the motion of its satellite Dysnomia but if the object came from outside the solar system its electric potential energy and therefore polarization of charge is likely to be very different from objects natural to the solar system thus leading to the generation of a much lower gravitational field and mass, and yet have a huge amount of matter associated with it.

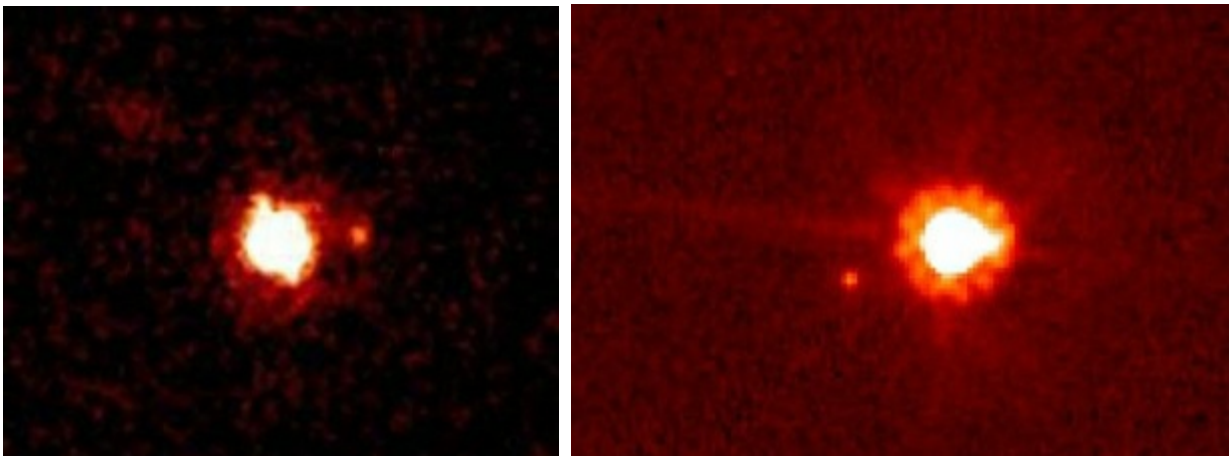


Figure 6. Infrared images of Eris and Dysnomia by the Keck Observatory (left) and the Hubble Space telescope (right). The object seems to be surrounded by a cloud of ionized gas, on the left, and have a clearly defined ionizing envelope, on the right.

There are not very many photographs of Eris and Eris is a faint and distant object. However, Eris seems to be surrounded by a diffuse cloud of material, in the left image, shown in figure 6 above. In the right image, Eris seems to be surrounded by a circular shaped envelope. The edges of this envelope seem quite well defined, and therefore, not easily attributed simply to it being due to the object being in the outer reaches of the solar system. The fact that Eris is moving upwards towards the ecliptic, and has therefore come from below the ecliptic is also interesting, as the Planet X system is believed to also have come from below the ecliptic and objects associated with it may have come from that direction. It is thus likely that Eris is a Brown Dwarf star or a Stellar Core.

In conclusion, Stellar Cores in the Sun's corona reveal that gravity is not what we have been led to believe it is. The attractive force between astronomical objects usually called gravity is electric in nature. It is only a constant force in a system that is in equilibrium. When objects, outside this system come into the system from outside, it becomes obvious that gravity is not constant, as the system is no longer in equilibrium. Thus, gravity is not an intrinsic interaction in the universe. It is not universal, and will change in response to electric fields present in different regions of space, and according to different electric potential energies of interacting objects.

References:

[1] J. Ebner (2013).

http://blackholeformulas.com/files/electricgravity.html .
[2] http://meteorites.wustl.edu/id/density.htm
[3] http://www.holoscience.com/wp/electric-gravity-in-an-electric-universe/

Chapter 12

Planet X and the wobbling earth

Dr Claudia Albers, PhD, Planet X Researcher

Figure 1 below shows the earth's axial tilt. The axial tilt refers to the inclination of the earth's rotational axis, which is normally 23.5 ^{o}. The fact that the earth's rotational axis, is inclined, gives rise to the seasons, as the northern hemisphere gets more sunlight for half of the year, and the southern hemisphere gets more sunlight for the other half of the year.

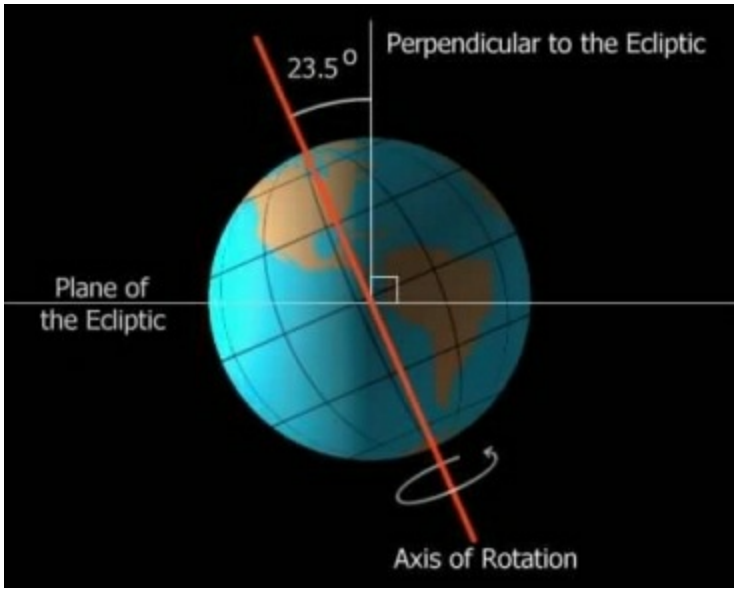


Figure 1 . The earth's axial tilt, or inclination of its axis of rotation, is normally 23.5 ^{o}.

However, it has been reported, in recent years, that this angle of inclination varies between 21.5 ^{o} and 25.5 ^{o}. In other words, the earth's axial tilt varies by 2 ^{o} on either side of the normal value of 23.5 ^{o}. This change is small but it may be enough to cause a chang in the severity of winter, as an increased inclination of 2 ^{o} would cause the hemisphere that is experiencing winter to have even less sunlight than normal, and thus experience a colder winter than normal. If, on the other hand, the inclination is decreased by 2 ^{o}, the same hemisphere would probably experience a less severe winter than usual.

Figure 2 below gives an indication of how this inclination may have changed. We can see from the plot that there was an increase in the angle of inclination from 2013 to 2016. In 2017, the angle of inclination decreased slightly, but it is still greater than it was in 2013. However, since the zero tilt angle does not stay in a fixed position, on these plots, it is difficult to be sure how much the pole has really changed, in the ensuing years. Figure 3 below shows that the zero tilt position was changed between the July 16 th and the July 19 th , 2016, plots.

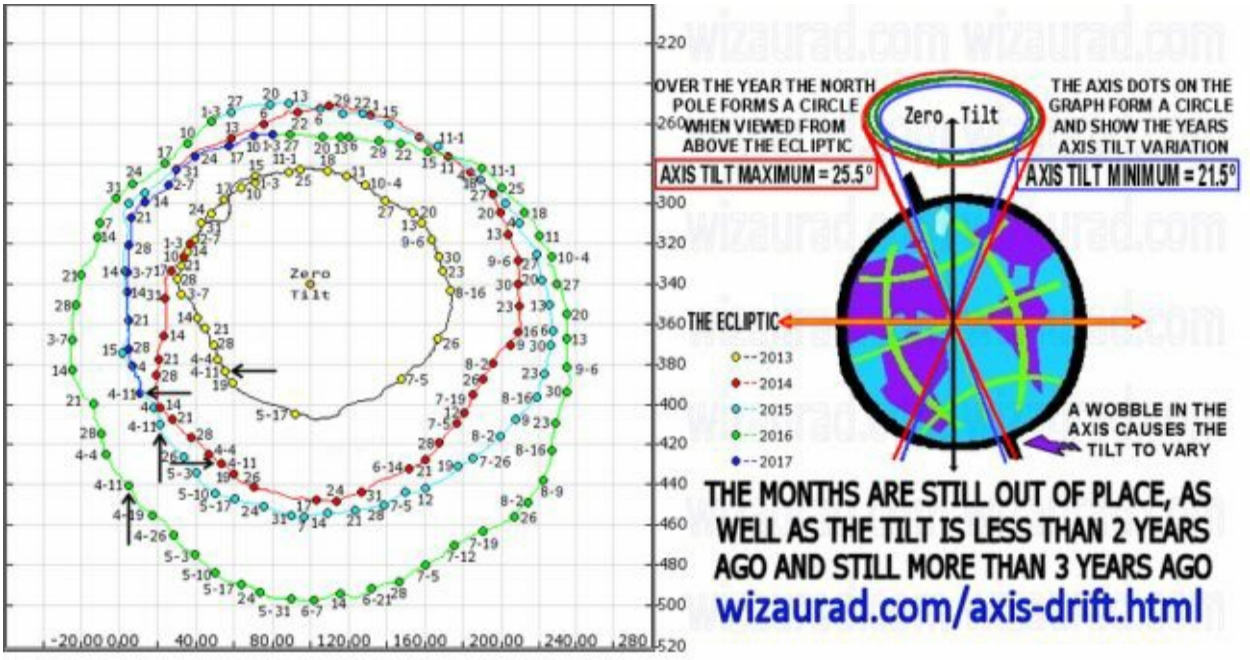

Zero Tilt
OVER THE YEAR THE NORTH POLE FORMS A CIRCLE WHEN VIEWED FROM ABOVE THE ECLIPTIC
THE AXIS DOTS ON THE GRAPH FORM A CIRCLE AND SHOW THE YEARS AXIS TILT VARIATION
AXIS TILT MAXIMUM = 25.5°
AXIS TILT MINIMUM = 21.5°
THE ECLIPTIC
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
A WOBBLE IN THE AXIS CAUSES THE TILT TO VARY
THE MONTHS ARE STILL OUT OF PLACE, AS WELL AS THE TILT IS LESS THAN 2 YEARS AGO AND STILL MORE THAN 3 YEARS AGO
wizaurad.com/axis-drift.html

Figure 2 . Geographic polar axis drift, since 2013, as reported by wizaurad.com.

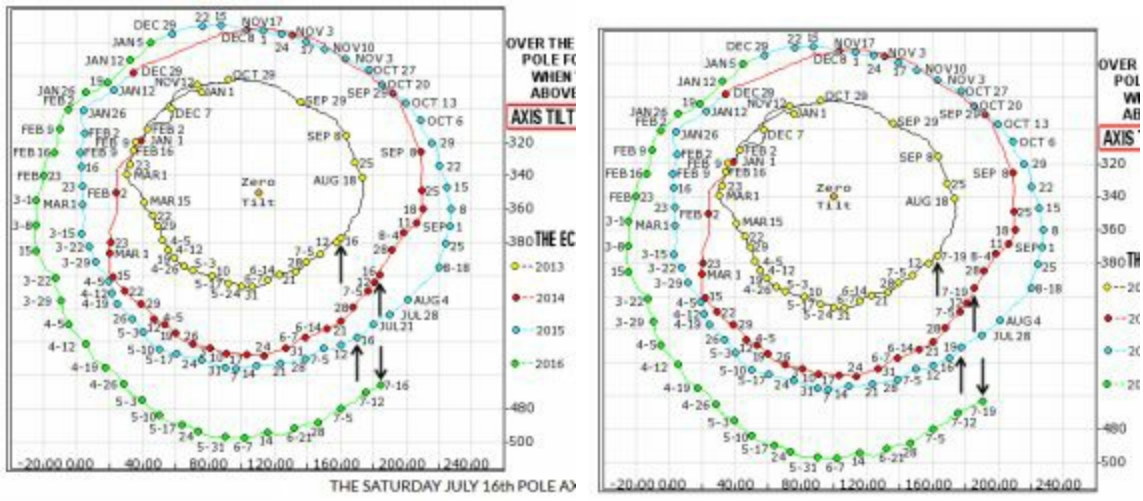


Figure 3. Polar axis drift plots from July 16 th and July 19 th 2016, showing that the zero tilt position was changed from (110, -350) on July 16 th to (100, -340) on July 19 th .

Now, it was reported that the North Pole experienced a temperature of **-7 º C (19 º F), or 15 º C (27 º F)** above normal, on **November 2016** . Figure 4 below shows that temperatures in the Arctic were still way above normal on November 17 th 2016. Then, in **Februar of 2017** , temperatures in the Arctic were again far higher than normal. In fact, temperatures at the northernmost land weather station, in Greenland, went up from **-22 º C (-8 º F) to 2 º C (36 º** a 12 hour time interval, between February 9 th and 10 th 2017. This means that temperatures went above freezing during winter, which is not supposed to be possible.

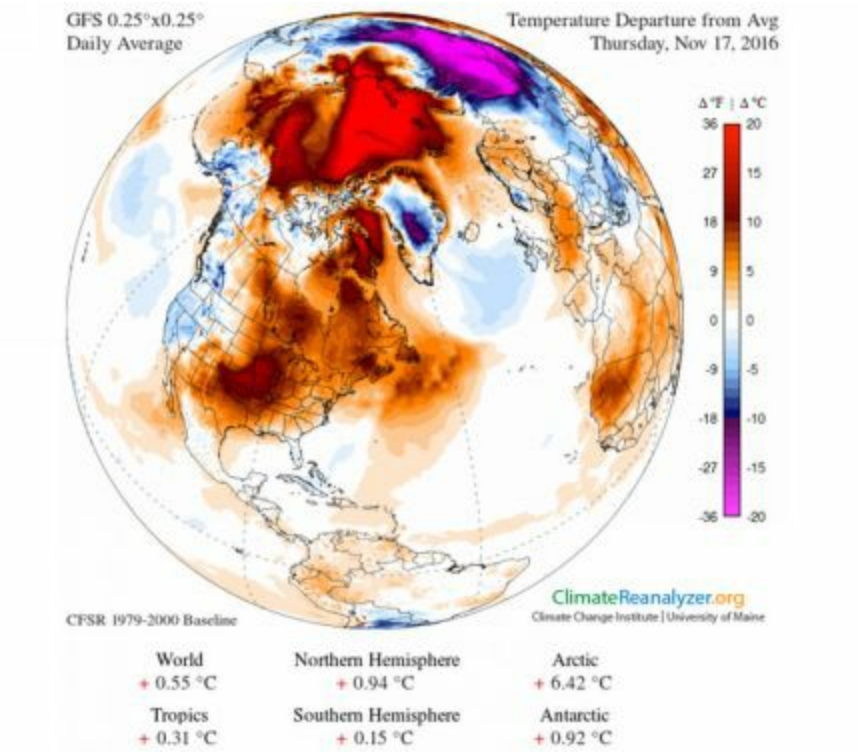


Figure 4. Map showing that the Arctic region was experiencing a temperature far above what is normal on November 17 th 2016.

Figure 5 below shows a map indicating that once again the Arctic experienced temperatures that varied wildly, from what is normal, on February 10 th 2017. Notice the red shading, in the top portion o the map, indicating that these areas, namely the Arctic, were experiencing the largest temperature departure from average, of all regions in the world.

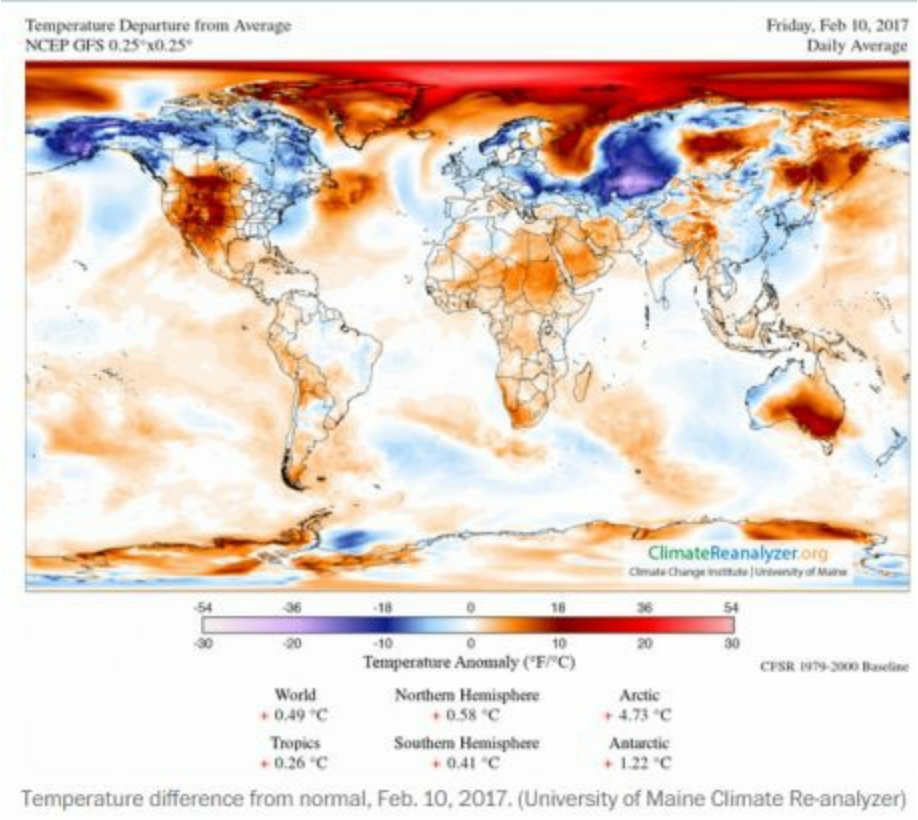


Figure 5. Map showing that the Arctic was the region on Earth experiencing the greatest temperature departure from average, on February 10 th 2017.

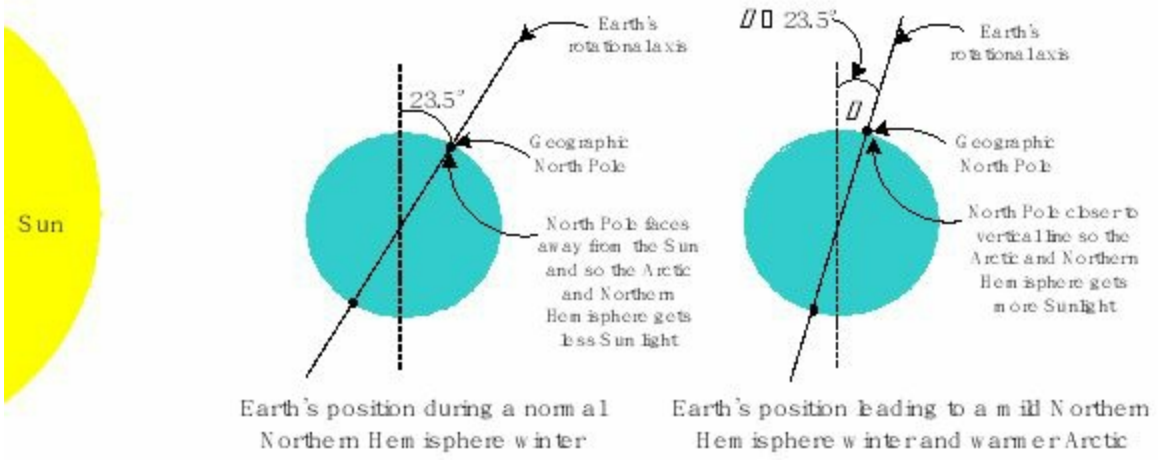

Sun
Earth's rotational axis
23.5°
Geographic North Pole
North Pole faces away from the Sun and so the Arctic and Northern Hemisphere gets less Sunlight
Earth's position during a normal Northern Hemisphere winter
23.5°
Earth's rotational axis
Geographic North Pole
North Pole closer to vertical line so the Arctic and Northern Hemisphere gets more Sunlight
Earth's position leading to a mild Northern Hemisphere winter and warmer Arctic

Figure 6. Earth's axial angle has to decrease in order for the Northern Hemisphere to experience a less severe **winter** .

It has also been reported that certain regions in the Northern

Hemisphere experienced a very mild winter, during the end of 2016 and the beginning of 2017. One possible explanation, for the high temperatures, in the Arctic, and a mild **winter** in the US and Northern Europe, would be that the Earth's axial angle or rotational axis angle decreased, so that the North Pole and the Northern Hemisphere faced more toward the Sun, during the northern hemisphere winter, than normal, thus getting more sunlight than usual. This is illustrated in figure 6 above.

Now, on February 10 th 2017, the Arctic experienced temperatures, which were much higher than normal. But then, just over two weeks later, on **March 1 st 2017** , it was reported that temperatures in the Antarctic had reached **17.5 º C (63.5 º F**). The temperature the Antarctic does not usually rise above freezing, in other words, 0 º C (32 º F), even in summer. And March is the beginning of win in the Antarctic. This means that the Antarctic is also receiving more sunlight than usual. This can be explained also by the earth's rotational axis tilt being less than usual, as illustrated in figure 7 below.

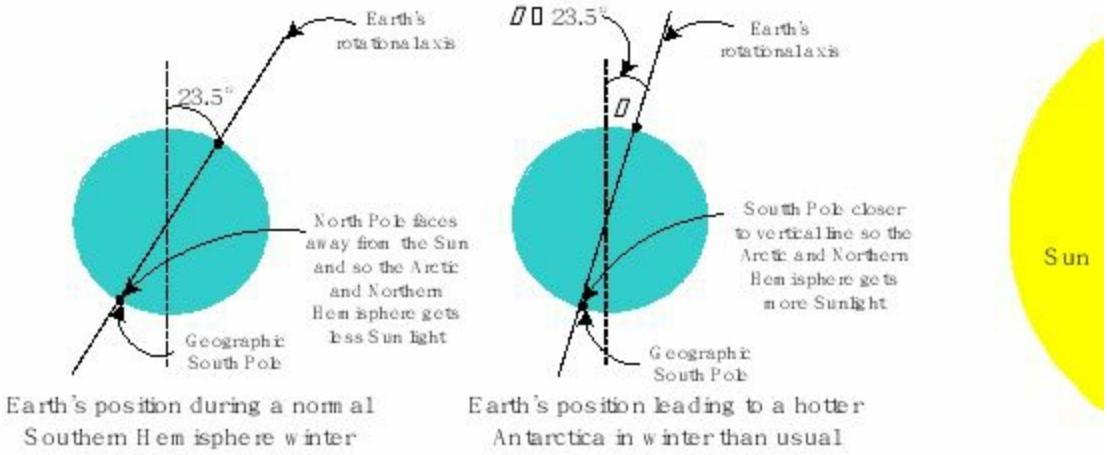

Earth's rotational axis
23.5°
North Pole faces away from the Sun and so the Arctic and Northern Hemisphere gets less Sun light
Geographic South Pole
Earth's position during a normal Southern Hemisphere winter
23.5°
Earth's rotational axis
South Pole closer to vertical line so the Arctic and Northern Hemisphere gets more Sunlight
Geographic South Pole
Earth's position leading to a hotter Antarctica in winter than usual
Sun

Figure 7. Earth's axial angle has to decrease in order for the Antarctic to experience warmer temperatures, than usual, at the beginning of winter, in the Sothern Hemisphere.

Now if the earth's axial tilt had increased so that the earth was on its side with respect to the ecliptic as shown in the figure below, we would expect the summer to be much warmer in the Arctic regions and the winter to also be much colder and the same thing would happen at the Antarctic, the summer would be warmer and the winter would be colder, because there would be more sun in summer and less sun in winter than usual. This does not appear to be what has happened therefore. The poles positions to the ecliptic have not changed, what seems to have changed is where these poles are with respect to the surface of the earth.

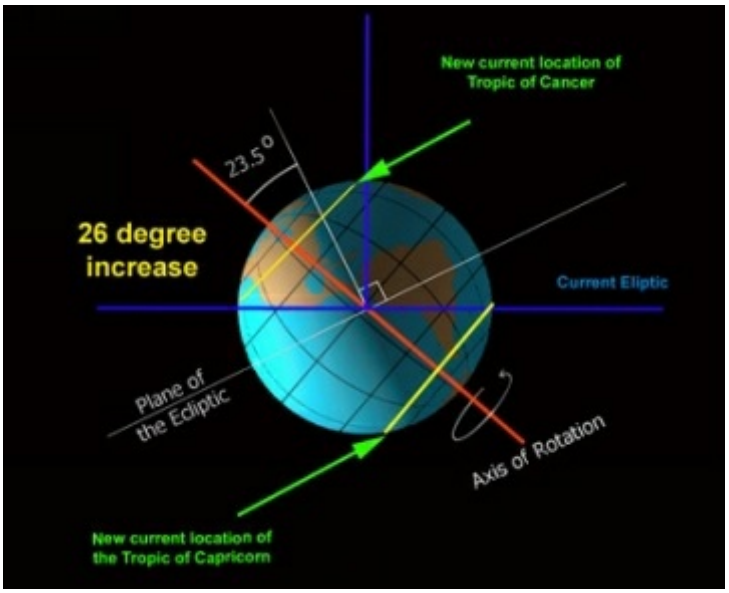


Figure 8. Illustration if the earth's rotational axis change with respect to the ecliptic which would lead to colder weather in both the Arctic and the Antarctic in winter and warmer weather in both in summer.

But, is this the only possible reason for warmer temperatures? And how can both the North and South Poles experience higher temperatures than normal, within a time span of only two weeks? If one pole is getting more Sun, the other should be getting less, and the change from one getting more than the other should take 6 months, not two weeks. Well, as I have written in previous

articles, the presence of extra stars in the inner solar system, would cause the earth's mantle to warm up, this would in turn cause an increase in volcanic eruptions on the ocean floor which would heat up the ocean, and therefore warm up the earth's atmosphere. But then, there would be no reason for the North and South Poles to warm up to such extremes, in comparison with the rest of the planet. Thus, the only possible explanation, for these extremes of temperature, and the fast switch from one pole being hotter than the other, is that the earth is wobbling from one extreme to the other, within a time span of two weeks.

The fact that temperatures in the Arctic, and the Antarctic, are not always much warmer than usual but that there are occasional spikes in the temperatures, in these regions, is another indication that the Earth's geographic poles are moving, and also sometimes shifting rapidly from one extreme position to another. This suggests a more dramatic movement of the earth, than even the polar axis drift, shown in figure 2 indicates, as I don't think that a 2 ^{o} drift is enough to explain these huge increases in temperature. In fact, it seems that the axial tilt may not actually be changing at all but that the position of the poles is changing, and resulting in the earth shifting and wobbling.

Now, it has been reported that the magnetic north pole has been moving, away from Canada, toward Siberia. The earth's geographic and magnetic axes are related to each other, and there is a 10 ^{o} angle between them. This is illustrated in figure 9 below. So if the rotational (geographic) and magnetic axes are fixed, in relation to each other, a shift in the magnetic axis will cause a shift, in the geographic axis.

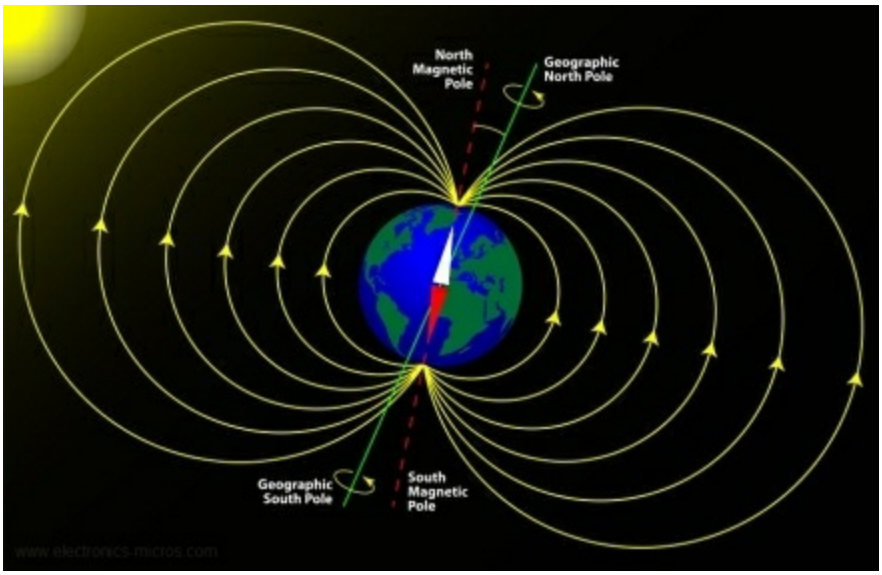


Figure 9. Relationship and position between the geographic and magnetic poles. The geographic and magnetic axes are at 10 º to each other.

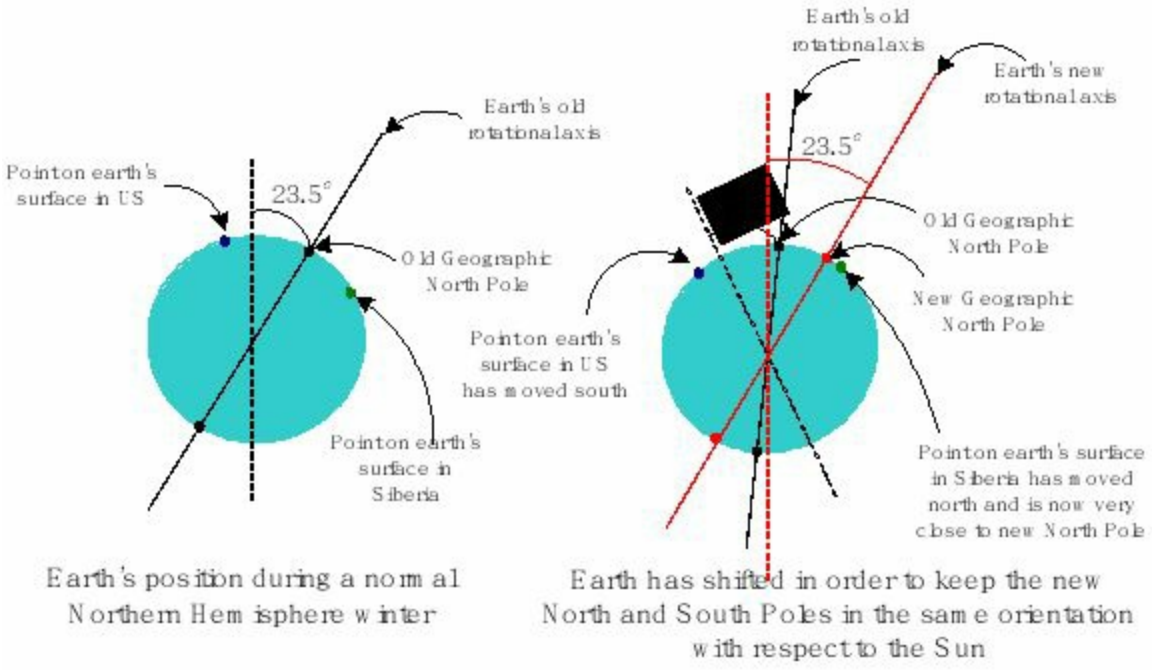

Earth's old rotational axis
Earth's new rotational axis
Point on earth's surface in US
23.5°
Old Geographic North Pole
Point on earth's surface in Siberia
Earth's position during a normal Northern Hemisphere winter
Earth's old rotational axis
Earth's new rotational axis
23.5°
Old Geographic North Pole
New Geographic North Pole
Point on earth's surface in US has moved south
Point on earth's surface in Siberia has moved north and is now very close to new North Pole
Earth has shifted in order to keep the new North and South Poles in the same orientation with respect to the Sun

Figure 10 . Illustration of the change in the position of the geographic north pole, which results in the Earth shifting and wobbling, in order to keep the geographic poles in the same spatial orientation to the Sun. The Sun is on the left hand side of the earth

in this image.

So, if the North geographic pole also moves by the same distance as the magnetic north pole, all land masses to the west of the geographic North Pole, will seemingly move south, and get more sunlight in winter. And, all land masses to the east of the North Pole would seemingly move north and get less sunlight in winter. This should cause the United States, Greenland and northern Western Europe to have a milder winter, and Siberia to have a colder winter. We already know that northern Western Europe experienced a milder winter than usual. But, what about Siberia? There was a report from January 21 st 2017 that this year's winter, in Siberia, had been relentless, with the temperatures dipping below -50 º C (-58 º F) for week after week, and that the people living in t region were not used to coping with such temperatures. As a result, 17 people died, and 70 people had limbs amputated after suffering severe frostbite. So, this is corroborating evidence that the geographic North Pole shifted toward Siberia, which caused the region to get less sunlight during winter and therefore experience colder temperatures. Figure 10 illustrates the shift in the North Pole's position, which causes the earth to shift or wobble in order to keep the North Pole, in the same orientation, with respect to the Sun, and leading to the described change, in weather patterns.

The fact that the earth has shifted, as a result of a change in the Earth's magnetic north pole, suggests that the Earth's magnetic field is being influenced by another magnetic field, in addition to the Sun's magnetic field, and the rest of the known planets' magnetic fields, in the Solar System. This is exactly what we would expect when we have extra stars in the Solar System. These stars seem to have high magnetic fields and also seem to be in close orbits around the Sun. Their orbits will most probably bring

them closer to the earth, at certain times, thus probably causing the Earth's north magnetic poles to shift. The shift in the magnetic poles would cause the geographic poles to shift as well, and thus cause the earth to shift, in order to keep the geographic poles in the same spatial orientation. The Stellar Cores that have invaded the Solar System some of which have rejuvenated and gone into orbit around the Sun may be moving closer to the Earth, for some years, and thus have a strong and progressive effect, on the shift of Earth's magnetic north pole, and therefore, of the geographic poles.

The temperature in the Arctic has departed even further, on October 10 th 2017, from average and that departure has increased dramatically for the Antarctic as seen from the figure below.

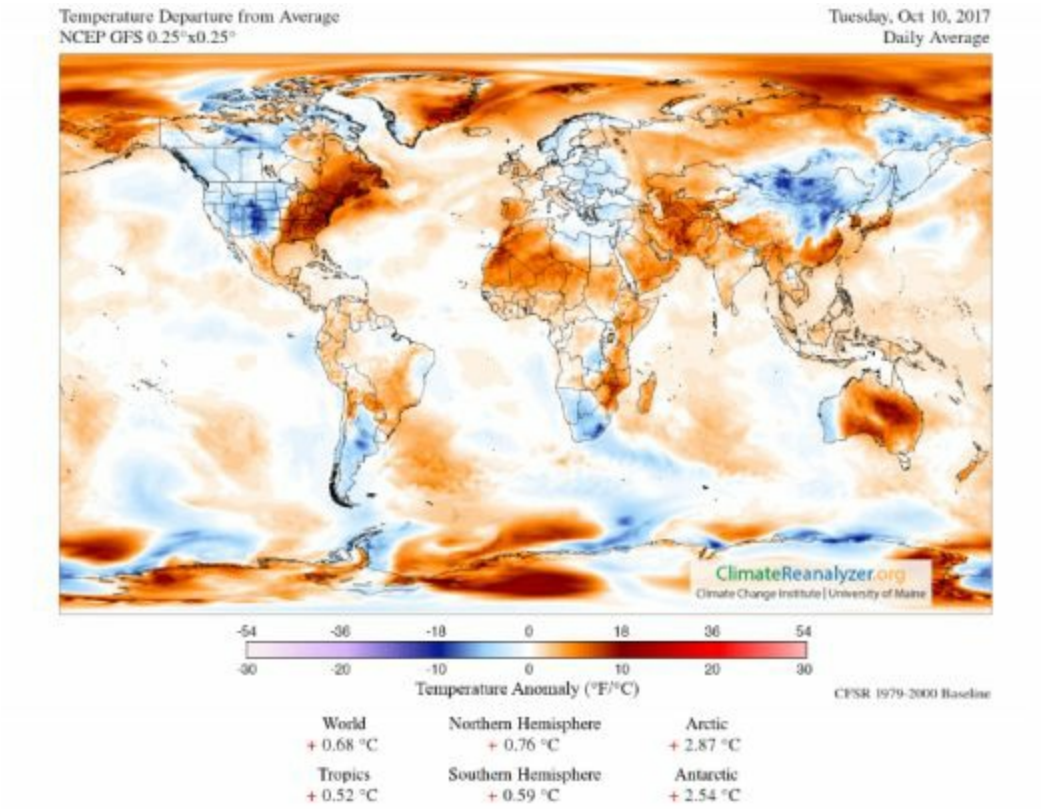


Figure 11. Map showing that both the Arctic and Antarctic regions are now experiencing the greatest temperature departure from

average, on October 10 th 2017.

Also in August of this year, the first reports of strange tidal events come to the fore. The first event seems to have been on August 12 th 2017, when the ocean receded along the Brazilian coast in Porto Alegre and Tramandaí as shown in figure 12 below.

Figure 12. Ocean water recedes in Brazil.

At about the same time huge 50 feet waves started crashing into the coast in Chile as shown below.

Figure 13. Large waves crashes into the Chile coastline.

Now, the earth's oceans bulge at the equator and the earth is therefore not quite spherical. This is most likely to be due to the earth conforming to the symmetry of the magnetic field it generates. The objects that have entered the solar system have very strong magnetic fields and would therefore affect the orientation of the earth's magnetic field, which would then result in the earth wobbling back and forth as they move closer and then further from the earth. If the earth wobbles then the equator's position changes and we should then see ocean levels vary, in areas close to the equator. This may be happening wherever there is ocean, but will only be noticed where the area of varying ocean levels is close to a coastline. This is illustrated in figure 14 below.

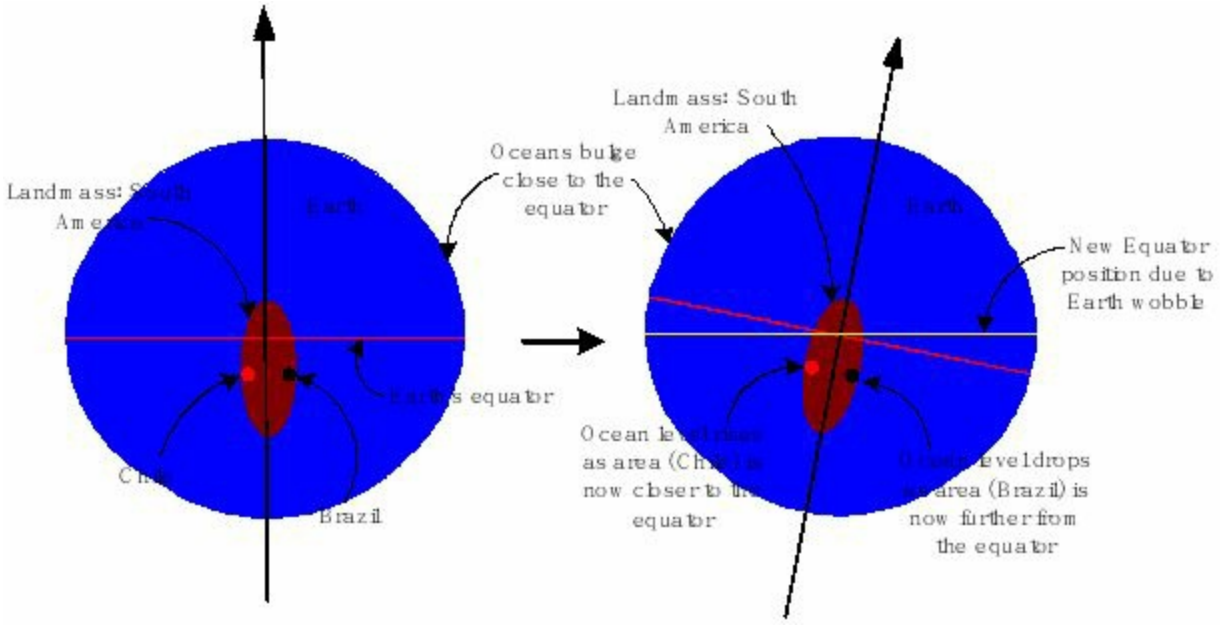

Landmass: South America
Oceans bulge close to the equator
Earth
New Equator position due to Earth wobble
Brazil
Ocean level drops as area (Brazil) is now further from the equator

Figure 14a . Illustration of how a change in the position of the earth's equator, due to the earth wobble could lead to changing ocean levels in Brazil and Chile. The diagrams are drawn with respect to the earth's equator or rotational plane where the ocean bulges outward.

Since this effect can only be possible if the earth wobbled, in such a way that the equator tilted around a longitude line running through South America, we can determine whether other land masses moved south or north depending on their relative position to South America. This wobbling motion should cause weather changes for different regions depending on weather these moved closer or further from the equator.

But is this the same as what is shown in figure 10? Is the earth wobbling in the same way as in February this year? Yes it is. The diagram in figure 10 is drawn, with respect to the ecliptic, which would be an additional horizontal line, whilst figure 13, is drawn with respect to the earth's rotational axis. So if we redraw the diagrams in figure 13 so that the invariant direction is the ecliptic, we see that what has happened is exactly the same as before, as shown in the figure below.

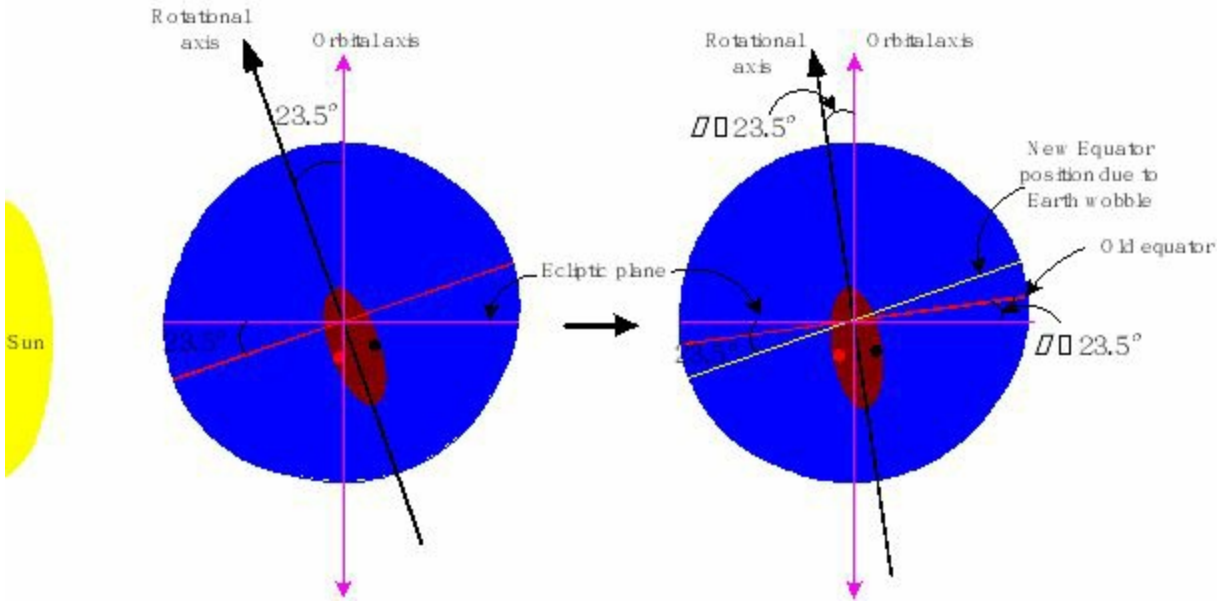
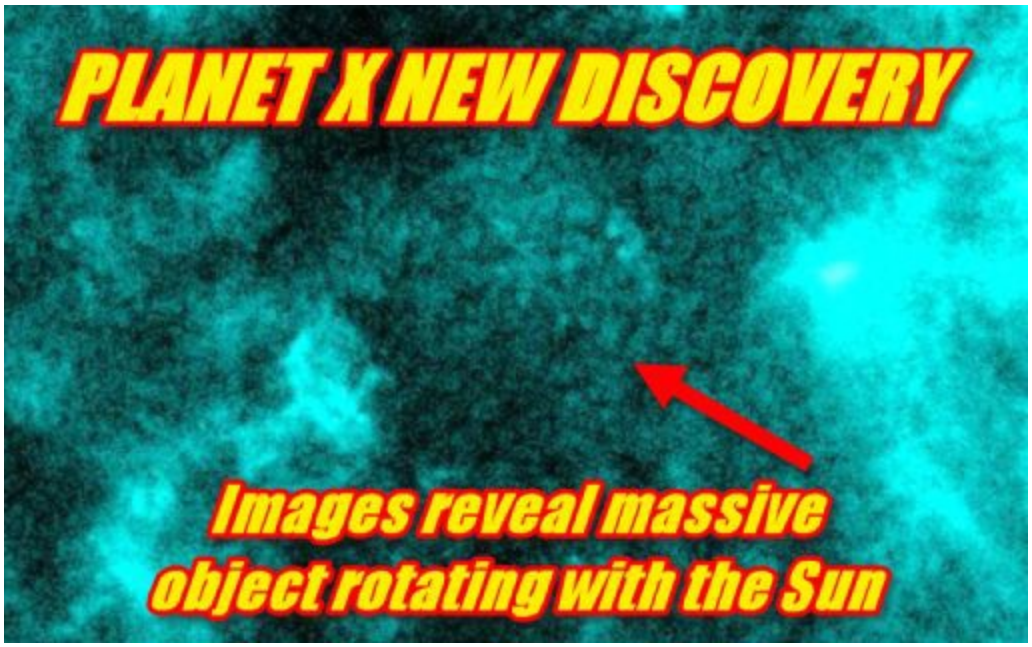


Figure 14b. Diagram explaining earth wobble which leads to the receding ocean in Brazil and advancing ocean in Chile, with respect to the ecliptic. The rotational axis tilt decreases as in figure 10.

Now this has happened because the earth's mantle is fused to the core, for now, but with the increasing magnetic effect, of a rejuvenated Stellar Core, with a high magnetic field, we can not only expect the wobble to keep increasing but also for the earth's core to heat up, due to induced currents via magnetic induction. This means that the earth's outer core will become less viscous, or a thinner liquid, and eventually the mantle will lose its grip on the core. At that time the pole shift will occur, with the earth's surface eventually coming to rest in a vast different position, with respect to the poles and ecliptic plane. This is what is referred to as a pole shift.

In conclusion, the Stellar Cores that have invaded the Solar System and have most likely been brought in, or shown the way, by the Planet X system, are affecting the earth and causing the magnetic poles to shift gradually, which causes the rotational axis to change as well. The earth has so far compensated for that drift by decreasing the rotational tilt of the earth, with respect to the ecliptic axis or orbital axis. But since the earth's core must be heating up due to induced currents, it is to be expected that a sudden and dramatic pole shift will occur eventually. This will lead to large scale destruction on the earth's surface, due to a worldwide type earthquake with accompanying tsunamis.


PLANET X NEW DISCOVERY
Images reveal massive
object rotating with the Sun

Chapter 13

The Sun is growing in size

Dr Claudia Albers, PhD, Planet X Researcher

In article 76, I wrote that based on the black Sun of 1917, observed by many people close to the town of Fatima, in Portugal, that it is likely that the Stellar Cores started arriving in the inner Solar System a little over 100 years ago. I also explained that what people most likely saw was a rejuvenated Stellar Core. These objects rejuvenate or gain the ability to once again emit light by spending time in the Sun's corona and draining plasma and energy from the Sun.

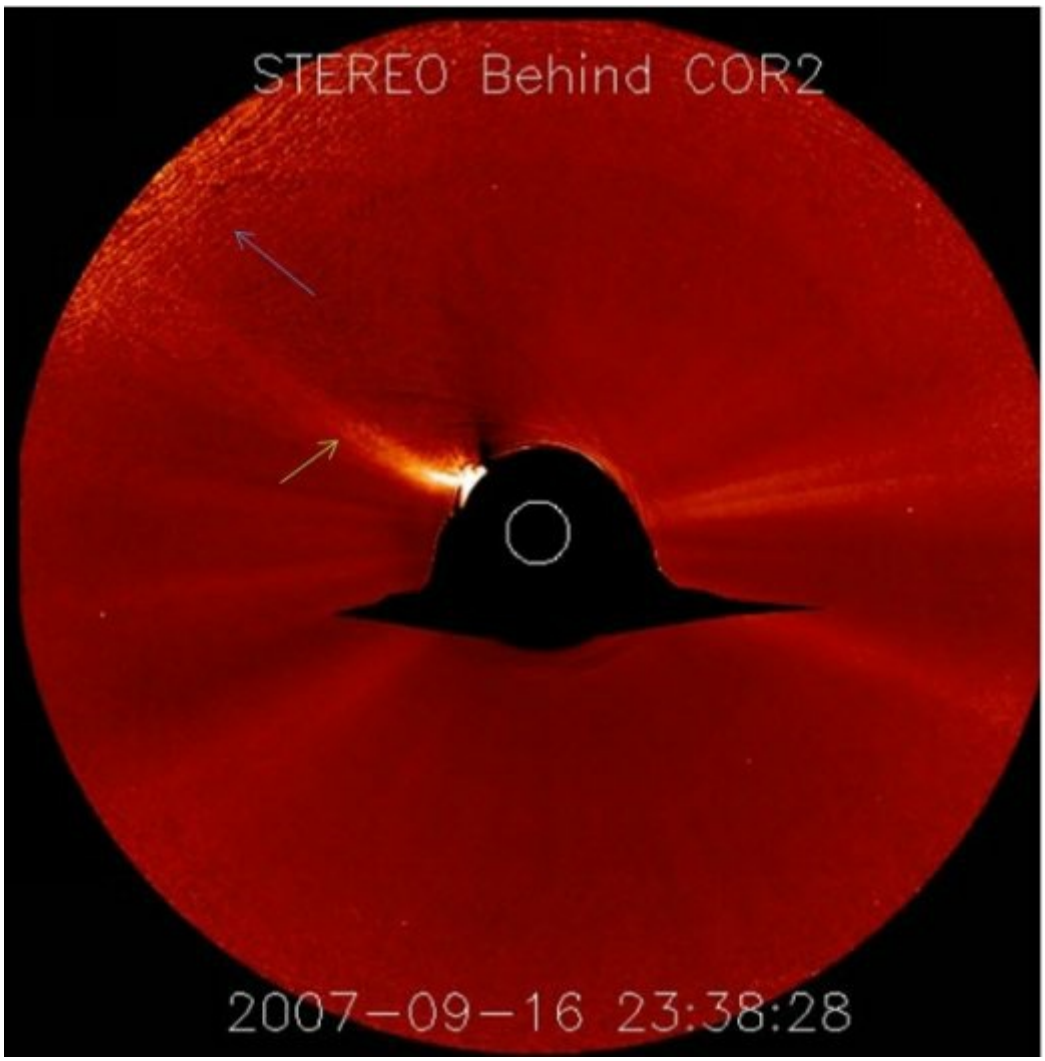


Figure 1. Stereo B COR2 image from September 16 th 2007. Bright light is emitted from the edge of the image likely indicating the presence of rejuvenated Stellar Cores. A permanent plasma connection between the Sun, and the edge of the image is apparent. The Sun's surface seems to reach the edge of occulter at the plasma connection point.

Figure 1 above shows a Stereo B COR2 image from September 16 th 2007. The COR2 coronograph images the Sun's outer corona between 2 and 15 radii from the Sun. Notice that the whole top circular edge of the image is bright indicating light emission from this region. The brightness is greatest between the 10 and 11 o

clock positions. This brightness indicates the presence of light sources just beyond 15 radii from the Sun. These are likely to be Stellar Cores which have rejuvenated. The same permanent plasma connection and light emission is visible in the Stereo A COR2 image shown below. Again there seems to be bright light coming from around the edge of the image.

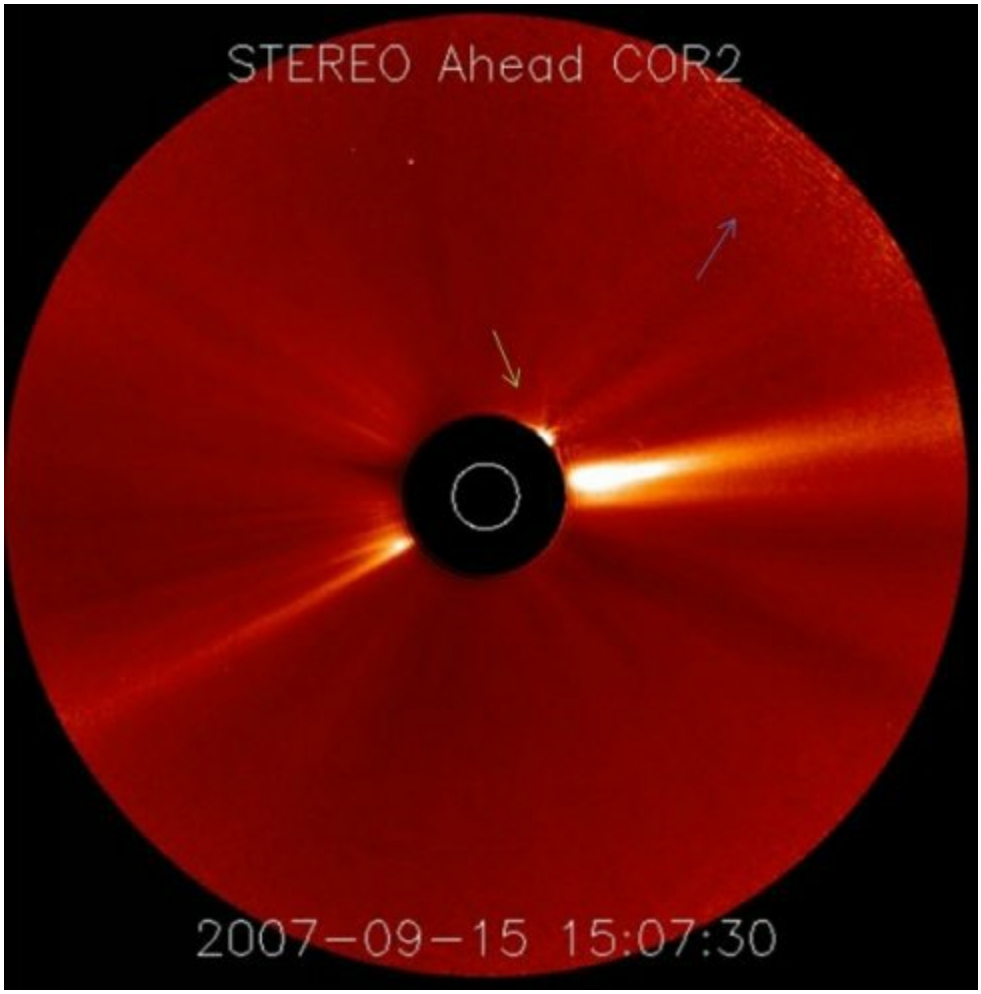


Figure 2. Stereo A COR2 image from September 15 th 2007 showin an area of light emission at the edge of the image and a permanent plasma connection made with the bright region.

The area of light emission seems to have a regular pattern of light and darkness associated with it and may be due to a cloud of gaseous plasma in the region. This gaseous plasma usually

surrounds Stellar Cores, which are also known to cluster, as they make magnetic connections with each other, as well as with the Sun.

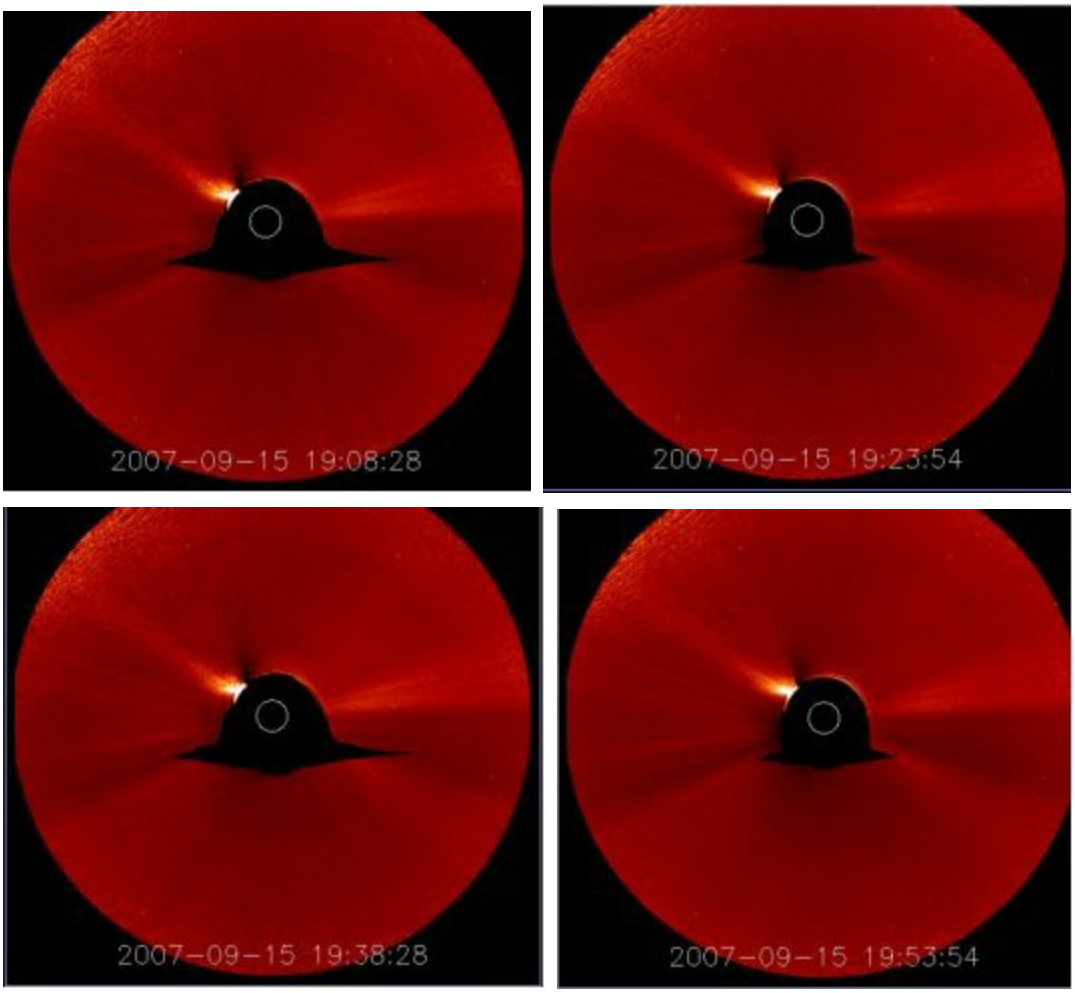


Figure 3. Stereo B COR2 images from September 15 th 2007 showing that the two protrusions, or legs, on the occulter change size, at a regular rate since the images are 15 minutes apart. This suggests that the Sun emits bright jets of light behind the protrusions and that the Sun's light emission is oscillating at a regular frequency.

Two permanent plasma connections are visible in the images in the Stereo B images in figure 3, a bright connection and a dark connection. The bright connection is therefore likely to be of solar

plasma and the dark one of Stellar Core plasma arriving at the Sun. The Stellar Cores exchange plasma with the Sun, one connection will take plasma from the Sun to the Stellar Cores and another will return plasma from the Stellar Cores to the Sun. In the 2008 images below, the dark plasma connection is more obvious possibly because the brighter one has moved slightly behind the Sun and is not in view of the detector.

The jets, hidden from view by the strange shape of the occulter, in the above images, are visible in the Stereo B COR2 image, in figure 4 below, from September 2008. The images in figure 5 show that indeed these plasma jets are oscillating as they appear in every other image. The jets do not seem to be coming from the Sun but to rejuvenated Stellar Cores in the Sun's inner corona and behind the occulter, which have gained the ability to emit these sort of plasma jets. These objects are possibly interacting with Stellar Cores which are further out in the Sun's outer corona.

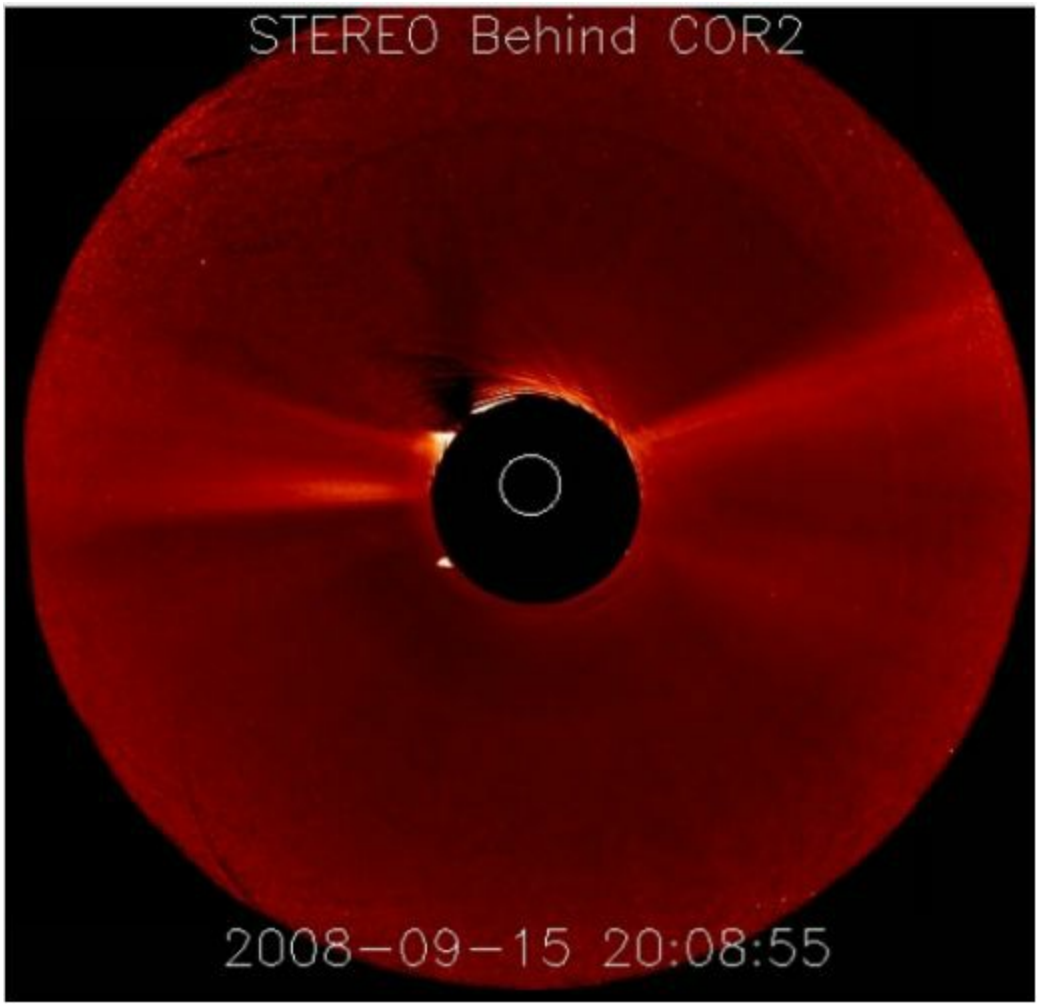


Figure 4 . Stereo B COR 2 image from September 15 th 2008 showing small bright jets coming from behind the occulter. These jets indicate that the Sun is interacting with the objects that have invaded the Sun's corona. The edge of the image is bright once again indicating the presence of light emitting objects or rejuvenated Stellar Cores just beyond the edge of the image.

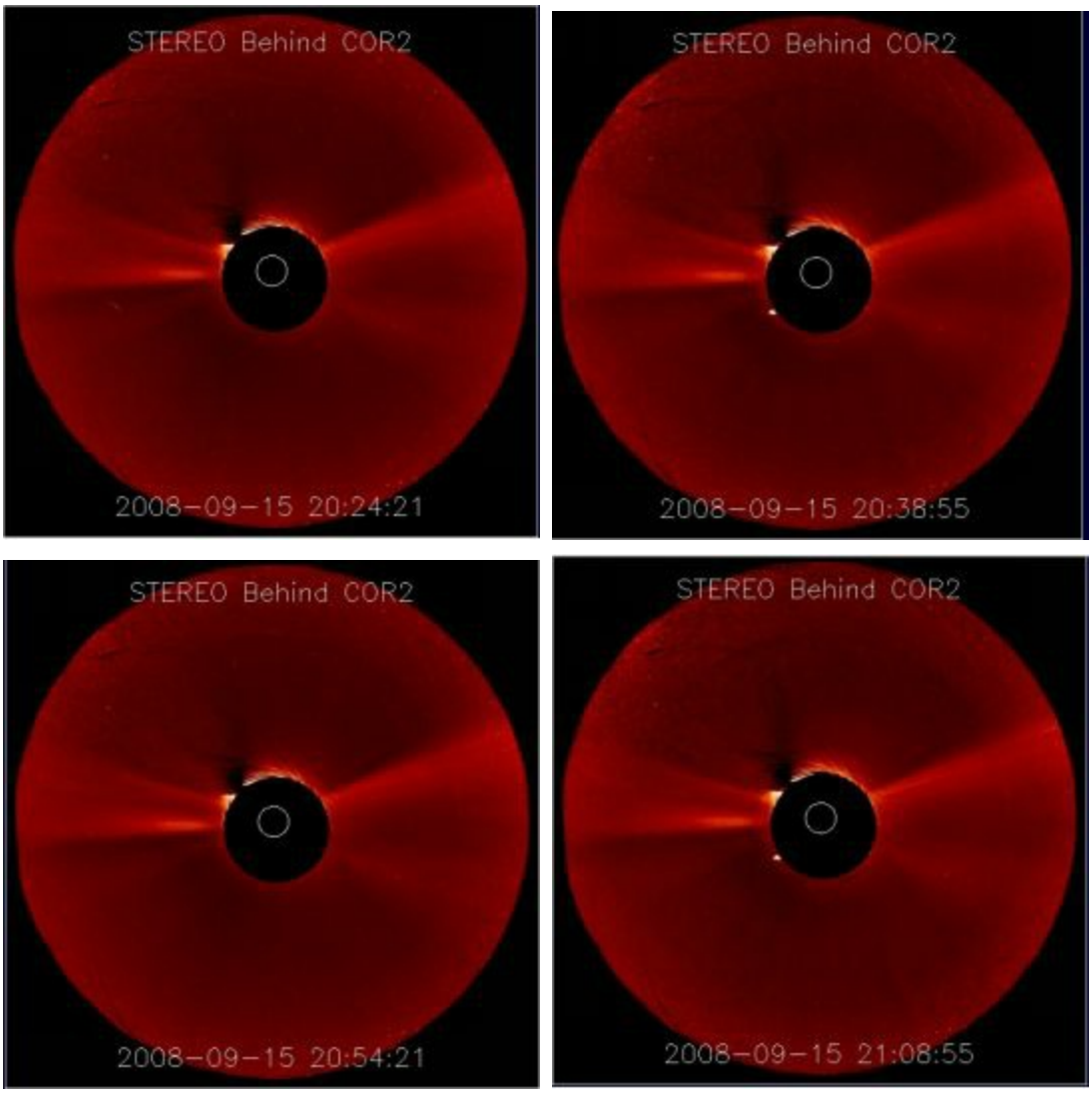


Figure 5. Stereo B COR2 images from September 15 th 2008 showing that the jets emitted by the sun have a regular oscillation.

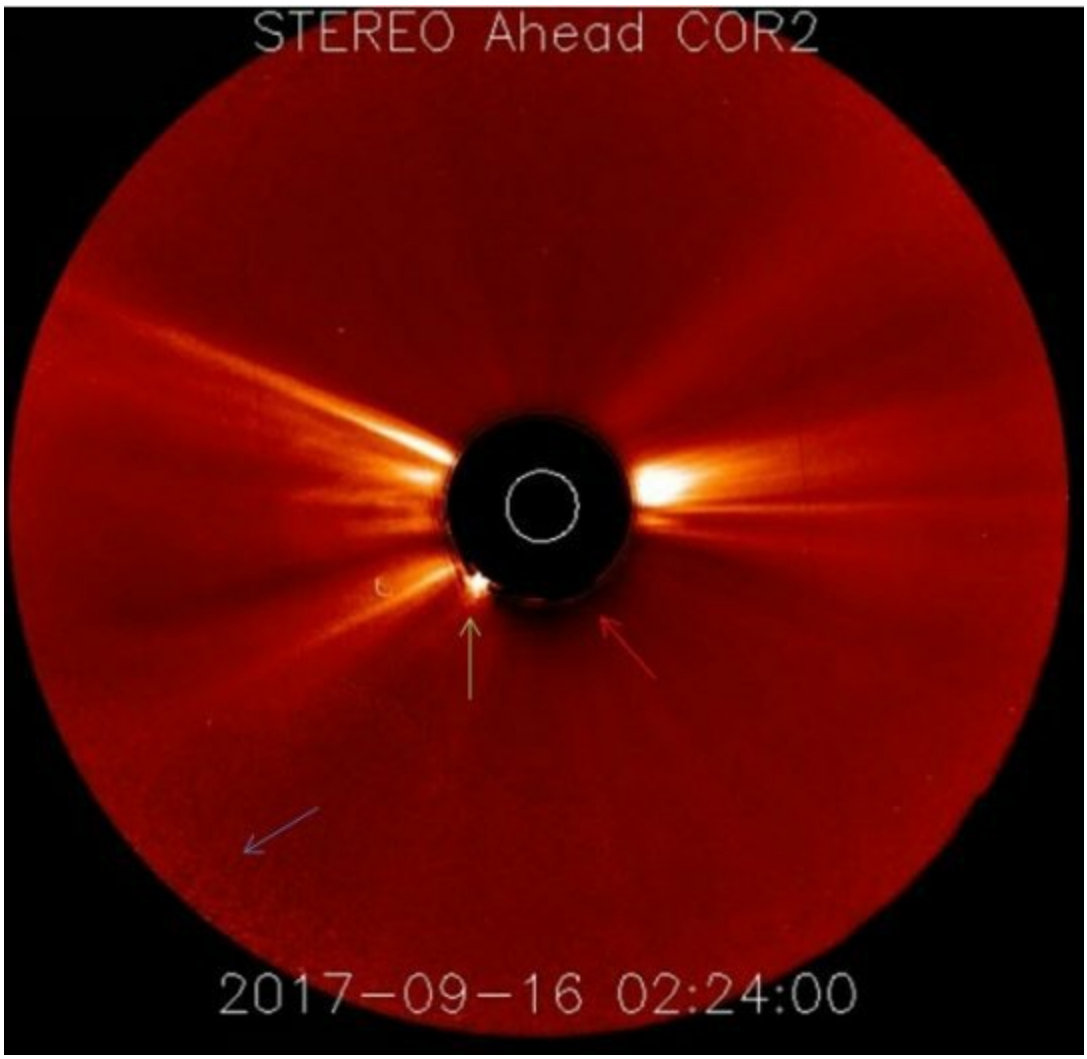


Figure 6 . Stereo A COR2 image from September 16 th 2017 showing that the permamnet plasma connection is still present as well as the area of brightness at the edge of the image. The permanent has a different orientation to what it had in the 2007 and 2008 images possibly due to some change which may have occurred in the nucleus of the Solar System and now. A dark region has appeared below the Sun. It is possible that another large Stellar Core arrived and found a permanet position just below the Sun and behind the occulter.

The permanet plasma connection with the objects at the edge of the image is still apparent in the above 2017 image. The dark region

below the Sun (red arrow) indicates that this area in the Sun's corona has either expereinced an accumulation of material coming from the Stellar Cores or the arrival of a new Stellar Core which is not yet rejuvenated enough to emit light and thus seems to be blocking the Sun's llight.

Very bright light emission is observed coming from the bottom edge of the image in figure 7. Figure 8 shows other more recent images where light emission has also been observed occurying at the outer edge of the Sun's corona, which goes out to 12 radii from the Sun. Stellar Cores are dark or emit mainly infrared light when they arrive at the Sun's corona. They can be made visible by CMEs or by the connections and holes they produce in the Sun's corona as the plasma envelops them. It is only after being in the Sun's corona for a while that they gain the ability to emit light once again.

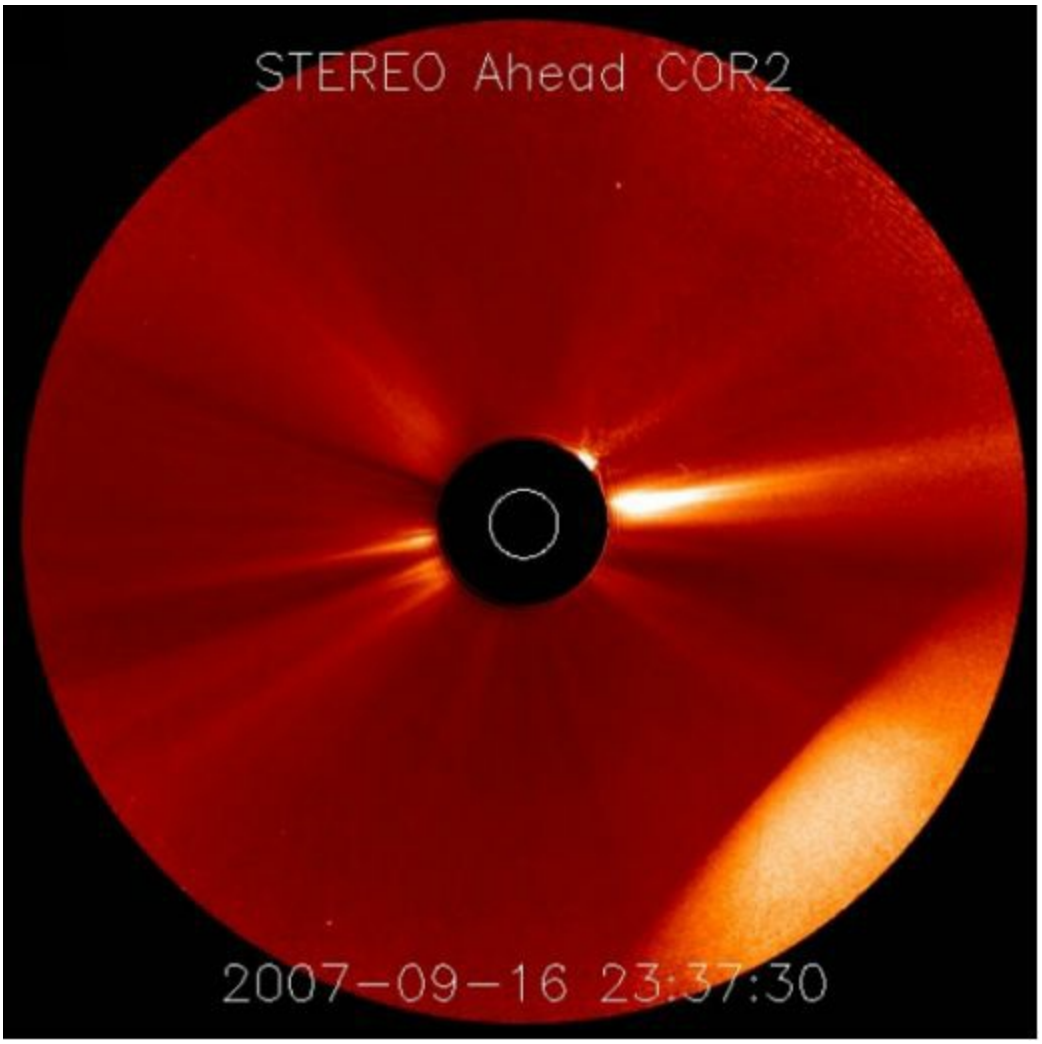


Figure 7. Stereo A COR2 image from September 16 th 2007 showin bright light emission from the edge of the image. The light emission could have come from the Sun and indicates that there are objects on the Sun's outer corona capable of emitting light. These are likely to be rejuvenated Stellar Cores.

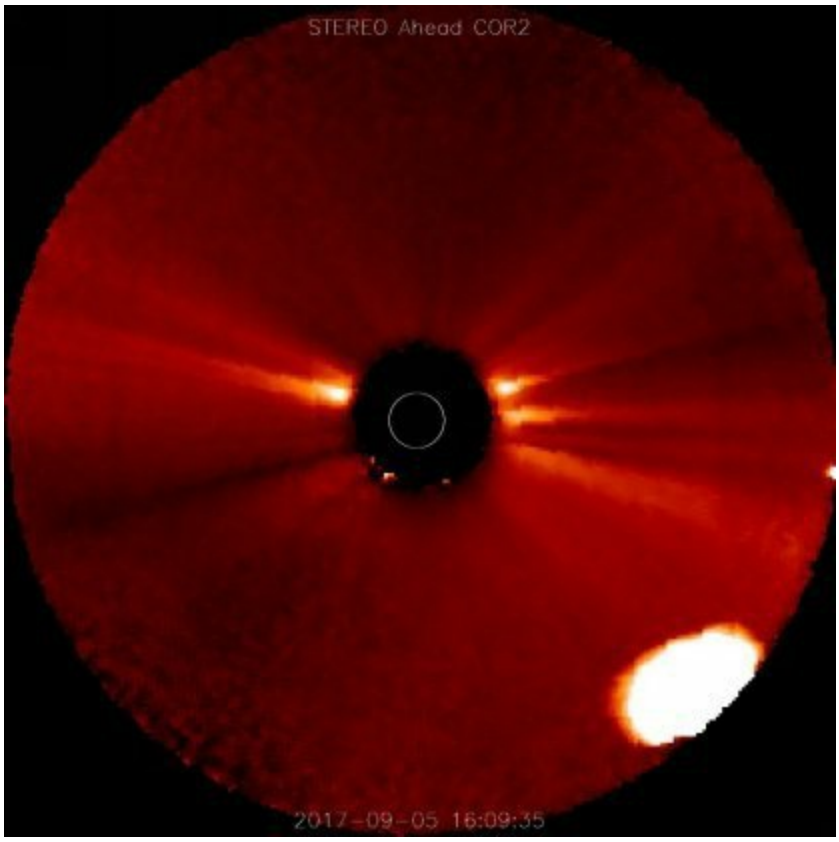


Figure 8 . A rejuvenated Stellar is the likely source of the bright light emission at the edge of this Stereo A COR2 image.

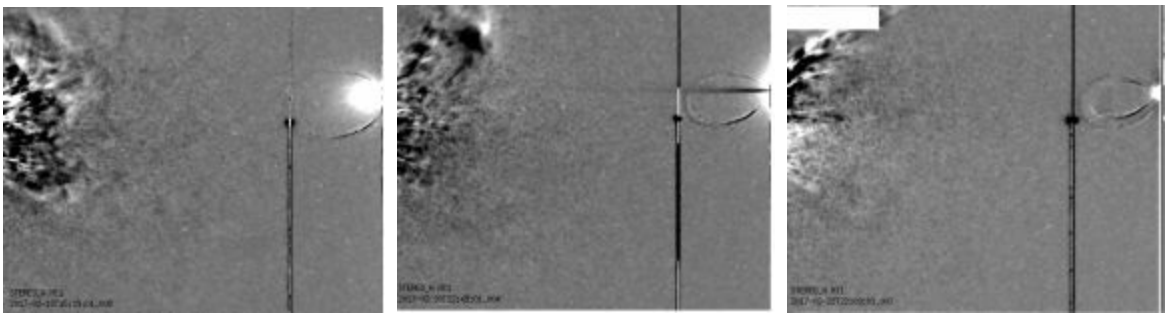


Figure 9. HI1-A SREM images, provided by SECCHI, from February 18 th , 2017, at 15:29, February 20 th , 2017, at 22:49, and February 22 nd , 2017, at 22:09 (UTC) showing three different types of plasma ejections coming off the same object. The object seems to greatly increase and then decrease its size over a period of a few days. This behavior is similar to a nova outburst which white dwarf stars are known to have. The object is most probably a

rejuvenated Stellar Core

Thus, there seems to be several rejuvenated Stellar Cores at the edge of the Sun's outer corona, or just beyond 15 radii from the Sun. These objects seem to make permanent plasma exchange connections with the Sun and thus seem capable of holding stationary positions with respect to the Sun. This suggests that they have become a part of the Sun or a part of the nucleus of the Solar System. It is as if the Sun is growing in size with the addition of these objects to the Solar System's nucleus. as illustrated below. The Sun's light emission seems thus to at least in part have moved from the current surface of the Sun to about 15 radii away.

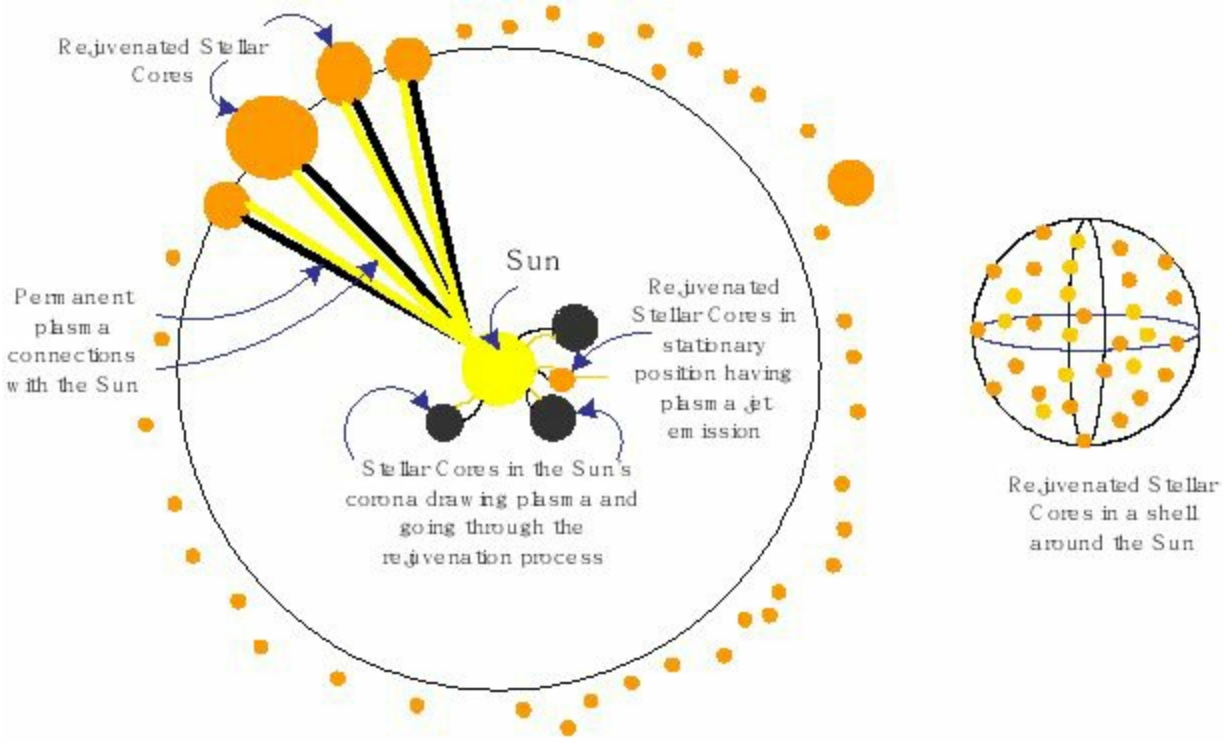

Rejuvenated Stellar Cores
Sun
Permanent plasma connections with the Sun
Rejuvenated Stellar Cores in stationary position having plasma jet emission
Stellar Cores in the Sun's corona drawing plasma and going through the rejuvenation process
Rejuvenated Stellar Cores in a shell around the Sun

Figure 10. The outer circle is at a distance of 15 radii from the Sun. Stellar cores adopt permanent positions both in the inner corona and just outside of 15 radii from the Sun. Large numbers of Stellar Cores just outside the outer corona emit light. The Sun and permanently attached Stellar Cores close to the Sun's surface

form the inner Sun and this inner Sun is growing in size. Some of the Stellar Cores in the inner Sun have plasma jet emissions as they interact with other Stellar Cores. The nucleus of the Solar System is growing in size as more and more Stellar Cores arrive and rejuvenate.

With the addition of a huge number of Stellar Cores to the nucleus of our solar system, with which the Sun is in the process of sharing its energy and plasma, the planets in the solar system are likely to no longer be attached to only the Sun but to the nucleus of the Solar System. This makes it possible to see the Sun move in never before seen ways. The Sun can thus jolt, shake and tumble, with respect to a viewer on earth, as it interacts with the other stars in its corona and just outside its corona.

In conclusion, a huge number of Stellar Cores have arrived in the nucleus of the Solar System and seem to still be arriving. At least some of these objects seem to have acquired permanent stationary positions in the Solar System's nucleus which therefore seems to have greatly grown in size. This gives the appearance that the Sun is growing in size. It is however not likely that the Sun has enough energy to share with all the continuously arriving Stellar Cores and the Solar System nucleus is therefore likely to go dark eventually.

Chapter 14

The Sun Halo effect and the growing Sun

Dr. Claudia Albers, PhD, Planet X Researcher

In article 77, I wrote about the fact that the Sun is growing in size,

as Stellar Cores invading the inner Solar System acquire stationary positions with respect to it. Figure 1 below shows a Stereo B COR2 image from 2008, in which we observe light coming from the edge of the image, jet ejections coming from behind the occulter, and permanent plasma connections between the growing inward Sun and the outer one, which is forming just beyond 15 radii from the center of the Sun. In order for light to be coming from the edge of the image there have to be objects that give off light in that region of space. We know these objects are just beyond 15 radii from the Sun because the COR2 coronagraph views the Sun's corona between 2 and 15 radii from the Sun.

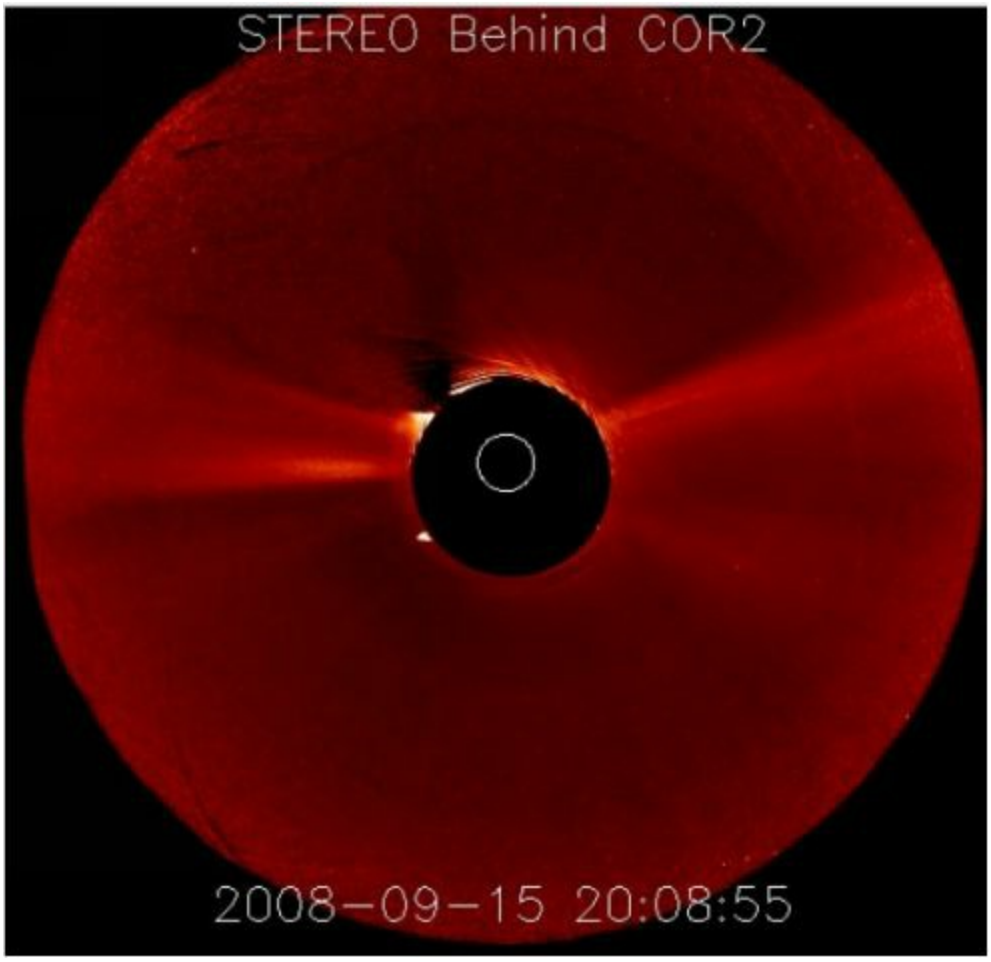


Figure 1 . Stereo B COR 2 image from September 15 th 2008 showing small bright jets coming from behind the occulter. These

jets indicate that the Sun is interacting with the objects that have invaded the Sun's corona. The edge of the image is bright once again indicating the presence of light emitting objects or rejuvenated Stellar Cores just beyond the edge of the image.

The objects in the Sun's corona are old stars that have gone through an ageing process that have taken through the red giant and dwarf phases. They have in the process lost many of their layers of ionizing material to the point that the solid cores of the stars has been exposed. They come to the Sun's corona and make magnetic connections with the Sun. They absorb plasma from the Sun and energy, and eventually are able to emit light once again. These objects seem to have been around for at least 100 years (see article 76: Fatima Black Sun 1917). They have however been arriving in larger and larger numbers more recently and this has led to the Sun becoming increasingly darker and more reactive to the presence of these objects (see Article 70: What effect will Planet X system Stellar Cores have on the Earth?). The newly arrived Stellar Cores look black in the Sun's corona and make root like plasma connections with the Sun. They pull on the Sun's magnetic field and therefore actually provoke the Sun into having strong CMEs, and solar flares, when they approach sunspot group regions, on the sun's surface.

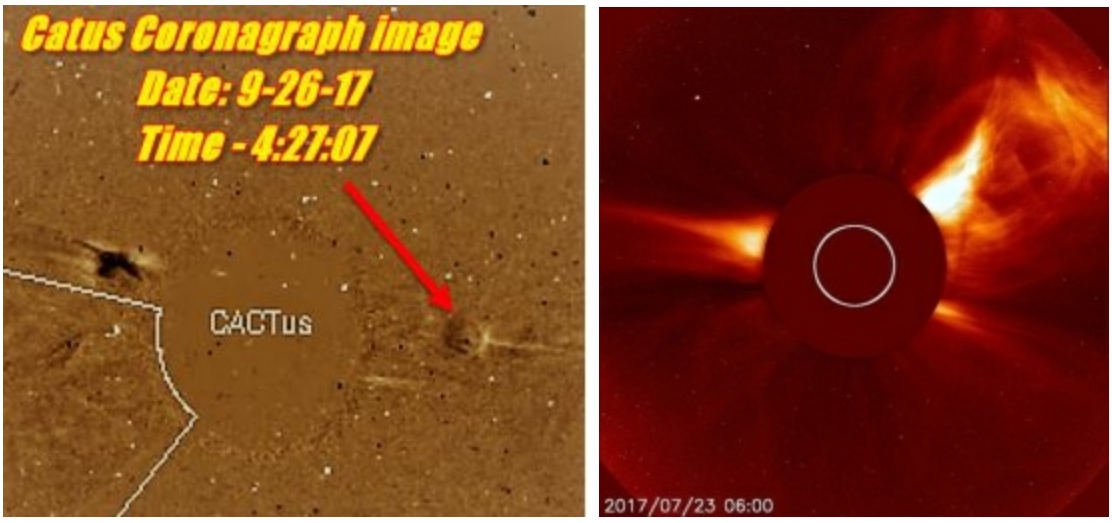


Figure 2 . Coronagraph images showing Stellar Cores in the Sun's corona during CMEs. The objects seem to be provoking the Sun into having CMEs and solar flares.

Since these objects are continuously arriving there will often be Stellar Cores outside of earth orbit. These objects make magentic connections, with the Sun, from these greater distances, which leads to the appearance of coronal holes on the Sun. The earth will find itself in these particle flux exchange streams, which will affect the earth's magnetosphere, and lead to increased ionization of the earth's magnetosphere. It is probably only once these objects have been in the inner Solar System for some time, and are once again able to emit light, that they find stable positions in the nucleus of the Solar System.

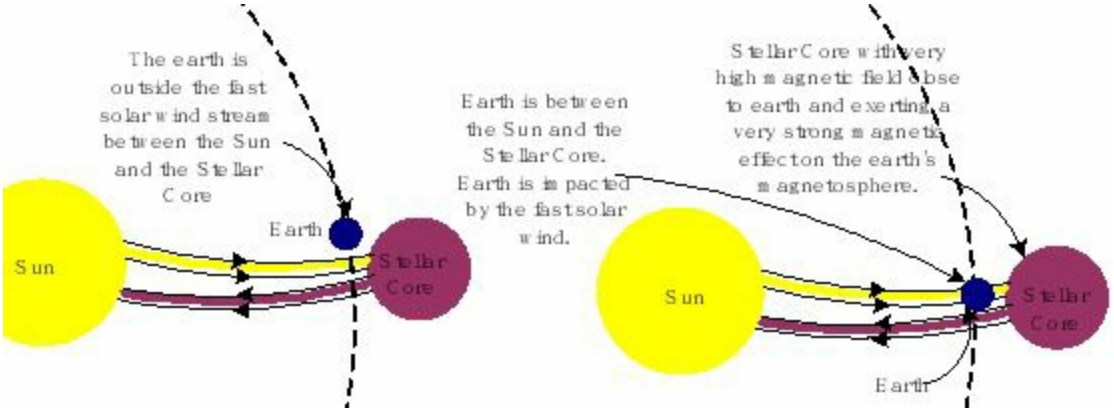

The earth is outside the fast solar wind stream between the Sun and the Stellar Core
Earth
Sun
Stellar Core
Earth is between the Sun and the Stellar Core. Earth is impacted by the fast solar wind.
Stellar Core with very high magnetic field close to earth and exerting a very strong magnetic effect on the earth's magnetosphere.
Sun
Stellar Core
Earth

Figure 3. A Stellar Core far from the Sun leads to the formation of a coronal hole, on the Sun. When the earth is in the particle flux transfer between Sun and the Stellar Core, it is impacted by fast solar wind. When the earth is in the returning stream from the Stellar Core to the Sun, it experiences slower solar wind than usual because the normal solar wind is opposed.

Figure 4 below illustrates where Stellar Cores are connecting to the Sun. Some are connecting in the inner corona to the Sun's surface. The newly arrived Stellar Cores, which are not yet able to emit light go into the inner corona to exchange plasma, with the Sun and thus drain the Sun. However, there seem to be some rejuvented Stellar Cores that have taken up stationary positions in this region of the Sun's corona.

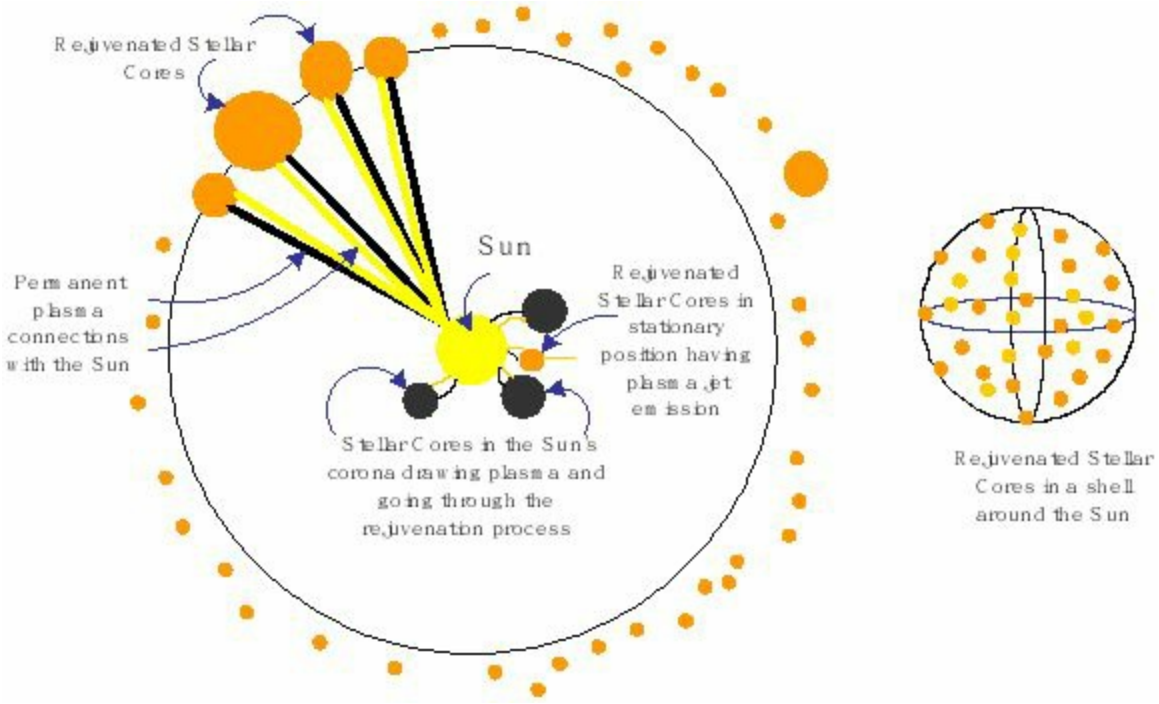

Rejuvenated Stellar Cores
Sun
Permanent plasma connections with the Sun
Rejuvenated Stellar Cores in stationary position having plasma jet emission
Stellar Cores in the Sun's corona drawing plasma and going through the rejuvenation process
Rejuvenated Stellar Cores in a shell around the Sun

Figure 4. Stellar cores adopt stationary positions both in the inner corona and just outside the outer corona. Rejuvenated Stellar Cores in positions outside the outer corona emit light and form a halo around the Sun.

Now, these objects, when rejuvenated, seem to emit magenta light, which is likely to be associated to the presence of argon in their ionizing envelope material, as argon gives off magenta light, when ionized. Since they connect with each other and the Sun, this material will be shared between each of the objects in the inner corona.

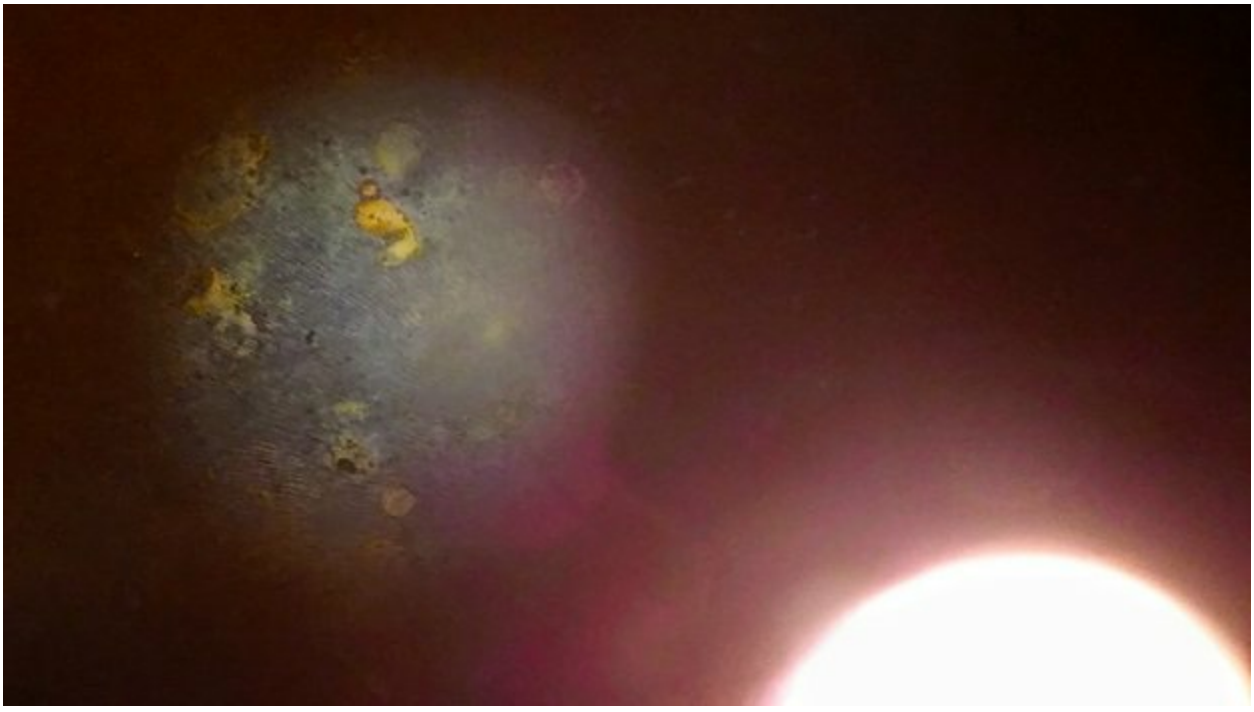


Figure 5. Telescopic image of the Blue Stellar Core in the Sun's corona. It is clearly a solid object as it has groves n its surface. It makes a magnetic connection with the Sun, through which it draws plasma from the Sun. It also exchanges its gaseous plasma, which it produces from the ionizing material that still clings to its surface, with the Sun [1] (see article 10: Large Blue Object close to the Sun and Stellar Cores).

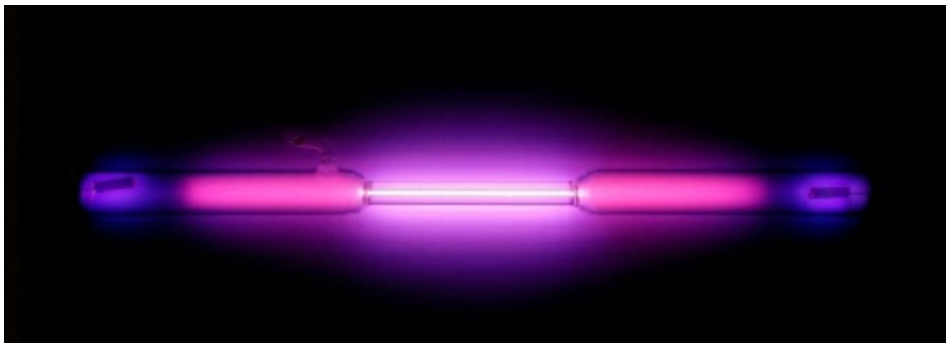


Figure 6. The noble gas argon glows in a pink or magenta color, inside a discharge tube, i.e. as a gaseous plasma. The magenta color is the same color some rejuvenated Stellar Cores emit and illuminate the earth's atmosphere with.

The objects adopting stationary positions, in relation to the center of the Solar System nucleus, will most likely, initially, be more concentrated in some regions, on a shell around the Sun, than others. This shell will rotate around an axis through the center of the nucleus of the Solar System. This axis will most likely eventually go through the center of the Sun but it may not always be that way, which may result in the Sun being observed to move with respect to an observer on earth. The more concentrated regions on the outer shell will be aligned at times, sothat the outer edges will seem brighter to an observer from earth. At these times this will look like a halo around the Sun.

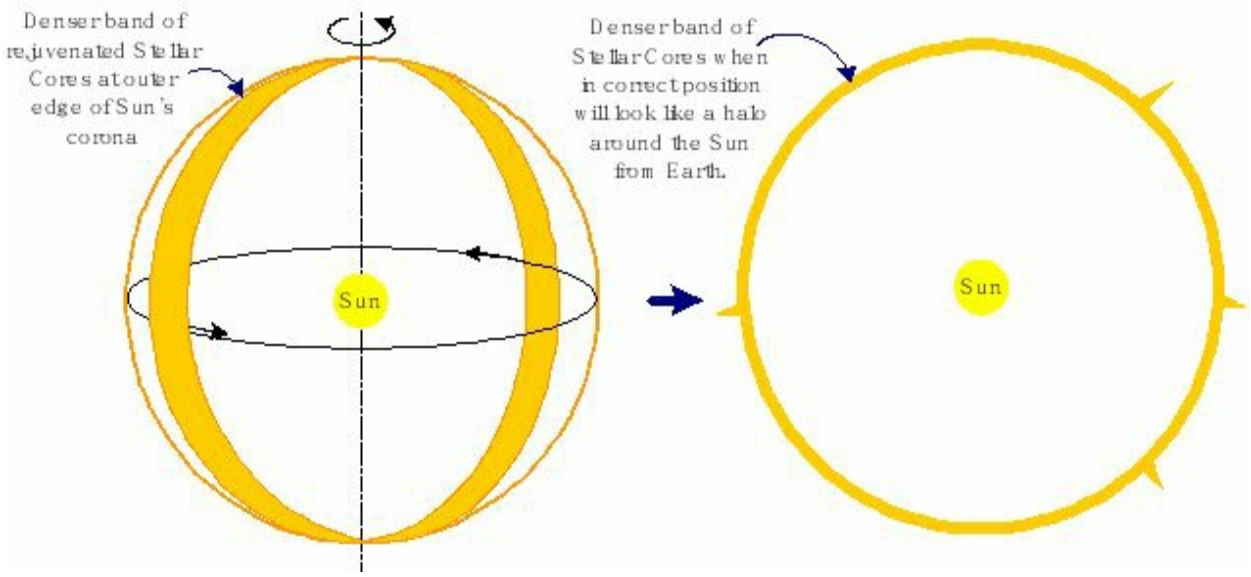

Denser band of rejuvenated Stellar Cores at outer edge of Sun's corona
Sun
Denser band of Stellar Cores when in correct position will look like a halo around the Sun from Earth.
Sun

Figure 7 . A dense band of rejuveanted Stellar Cores at the outer edge of the Sun's corona, when rotated to the right position, with respect to an obsever on earth, will look like a full halo around the Sun.

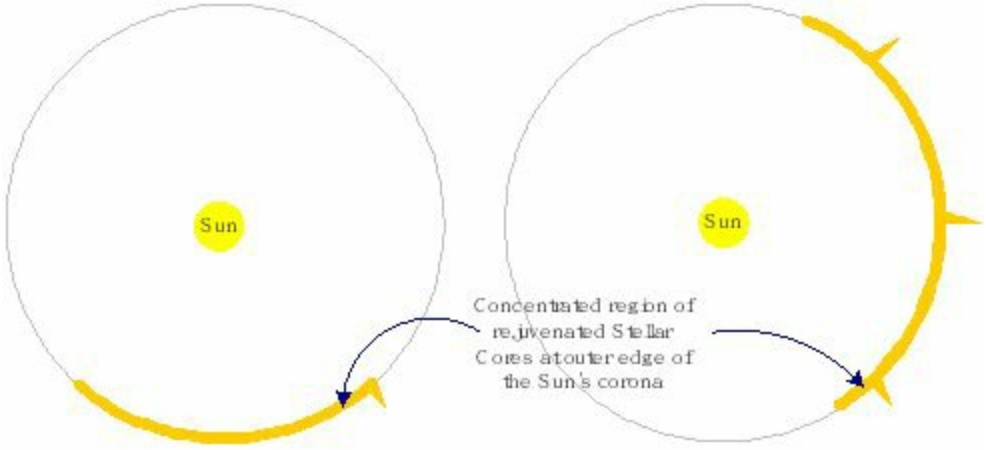


Figure 8 . When regions of more concentrated light emitting rejuvenated Stellar Cores at the edge of the outer corona are in the correct position, they may look like partial halos around the Sun.

It is also possible that these connected bands of Stellar Cores are forming at different radii form the Sun. but for now there seems to be at least two, an inner one, connecting to the Sun's surface and another one at around 15 radii from the Sun. The inner one will

make the inner Sun look larger from earth. These objects are not as bright as the Sun though, so the Sun will still seem to be brighter at the center. In addition, a Sun simulator is usually used to hide the Sun, and the objects that are accumulating in the Sun's corona so the Sun's true state may not be completely obvious.

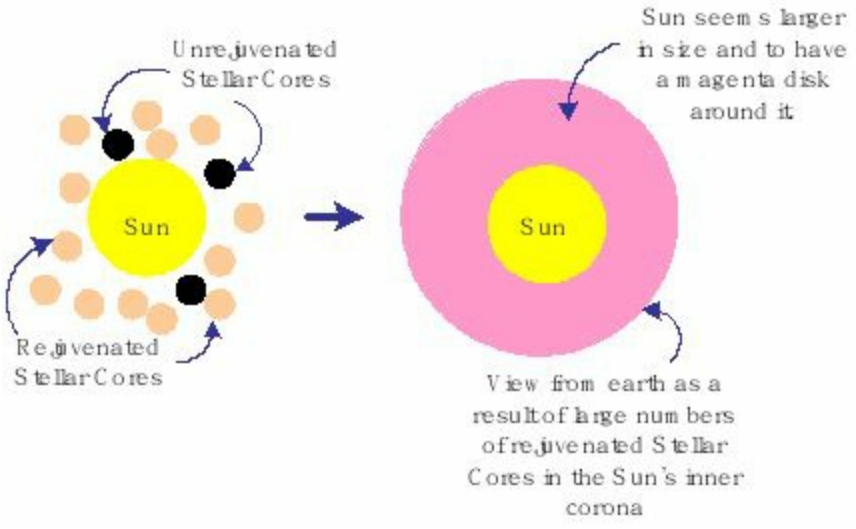

Unrejuvenated Stellar Cores
Sun
Rejuvenated Stellar Cores
Sun seems larger in size and to have a magenta disk around it
Sun
View from earth as a result of large numbers of rejuvenated Stellar Cores in the Sun's inner corona

Figure 9. The Sun seems to have grown larger in size and to have a magenta colored disk around it due to the accumulation of rejuvenated Stellar Cores in the Sun's inner corona.

The Sun will also seem to be darker because of the large amount of material and debris that the Stellar Cores have brought with them, as this material will block Sunlight from reaching earth. In addtion the Sun is growing weaker and will therefore as a result become progressively darker.

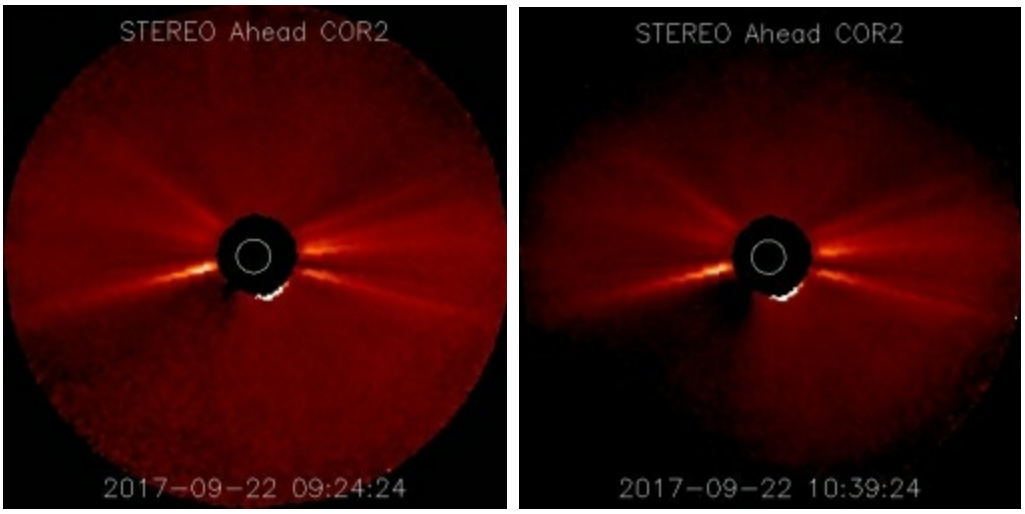


Figure 10 . Stereo A COR2 images from September 22 nd 2017 showing the the Sun's corona is darker, is filled with Stellar Cores and debris brought in with the Stellar Cores and that the Sun's corona is flashing brighter and darker. This flashing occurs at regular intervals.

As indicated by the images in figure 9, the Sun's corona has grown darker and is now flashing darker and brighter at regular intervals like a flickering light bulb experiencing alternatively a higher and a lower electrical potential difference. This shows that the Sun is conducting electricity to the outer edge but this conduction is not continuous. If this process continues and the Sun has enough energy to rejuvenate all the Stellar Cores that seem to still be arriving, then in the end, the Sun will be about 15 times larger than it is right now. However, it will most likely be much fainter that it is right now. However, as there does not seem to be an end to the number of Stellar Cores arriving, and since the numbers of arriving Stellar Cores seems to actually be increasing, it is likely that the Sun will grow dark eventually.

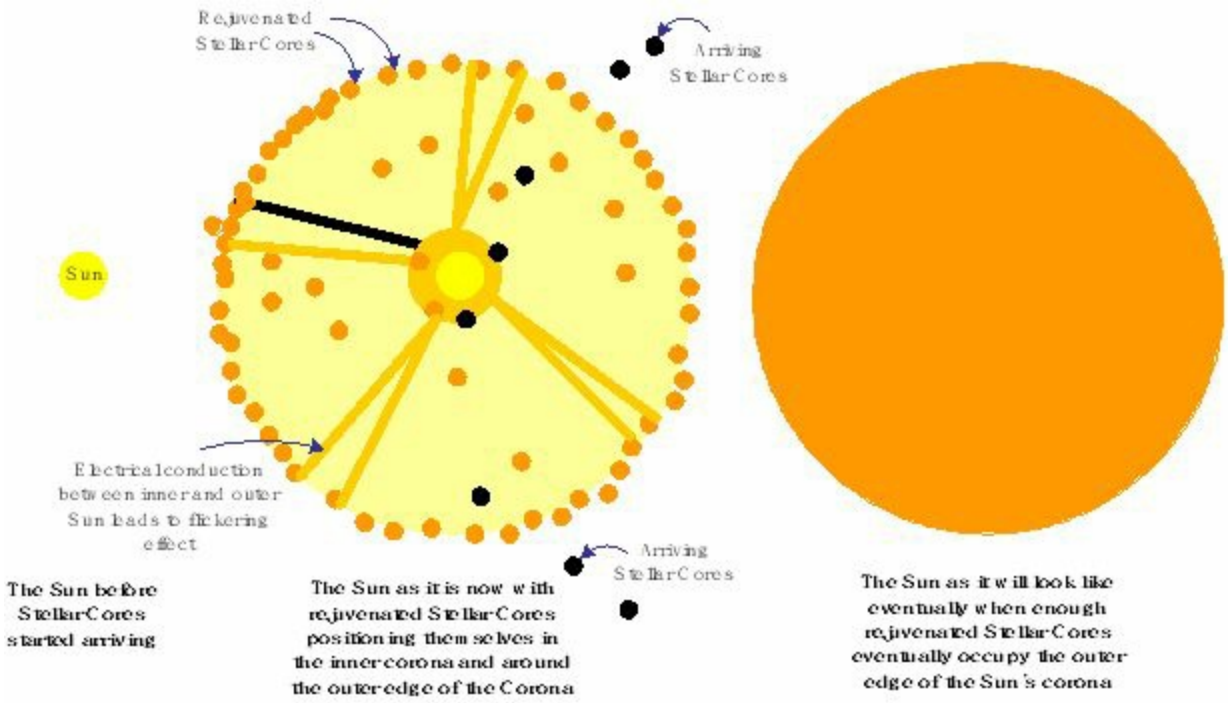
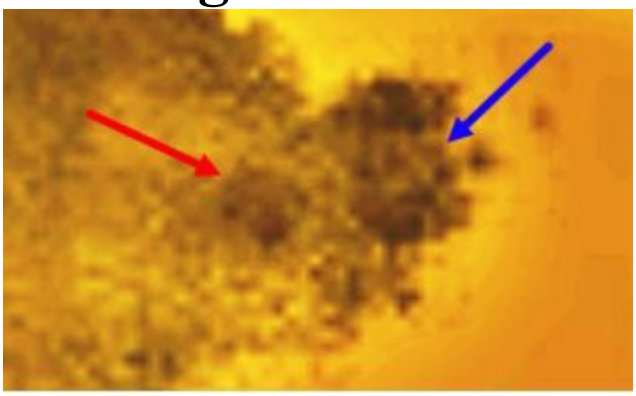
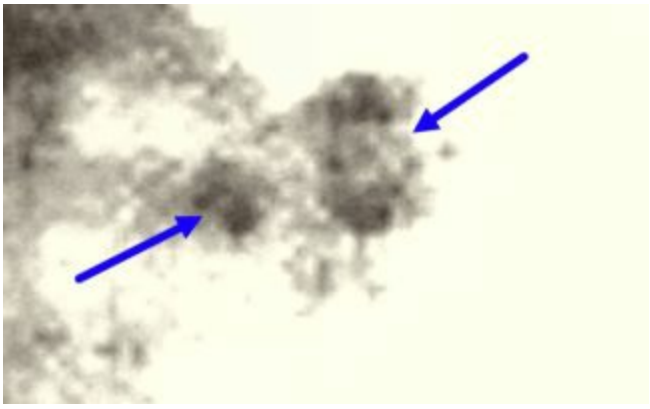

Rejuvenated Stellar Cores
Arriving Stellar Cores
Sun
Electrical conduction between inner and outer Sun leads to flickering effect
Arriving Stellar Cores
The Sun before Stellar Cores started arriving
The Sun as it is now with rejuvenated Stellar Cores positioning themselves in the inner corona and around the outer edge of the Corona
The Sun as it will look like eventually when enough rejuvenated Stellar Cores eventually occupy the outer edge of the Sun's corona

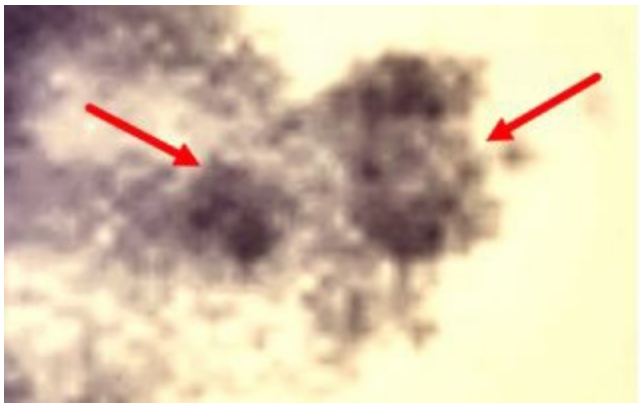
Figure 11. Illustration of what the Sun was like before the Stellar Cores started arriving in the inner Solar System, what the Sun looks like now as Stellar Cores continue to arrive, and what the Sun may eventually look like once enough rejuvenated Stellar Cores occupy the edge of the Sun's outer corona. The Sun would then seem to be about 15 times larger than it does right now.

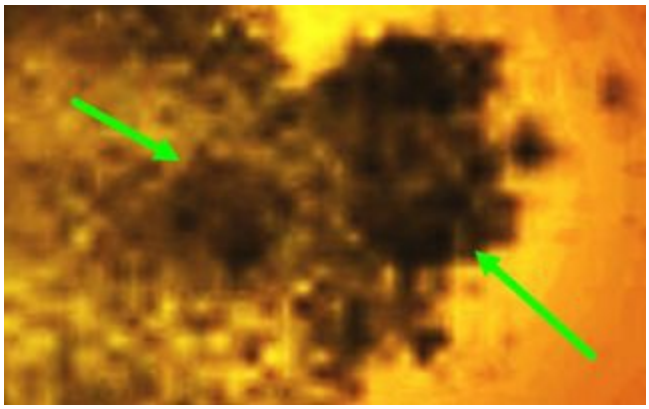
In conclusion, as a result of large numbers of Stellar Cores arriving in the inner Solar System and invading the Sun's corona, the Sun is growing in size. The Sun's outer corona is filling up with material brought in by the Stellar Cores, and the Sun is therefore now conducting through this material between the inner Sun and the forming outer Sun. This gives the flickering effect that is often observed in the COR2 images.

The Best 2017 Planet X Captures by Planet X Investigator Scott C'one

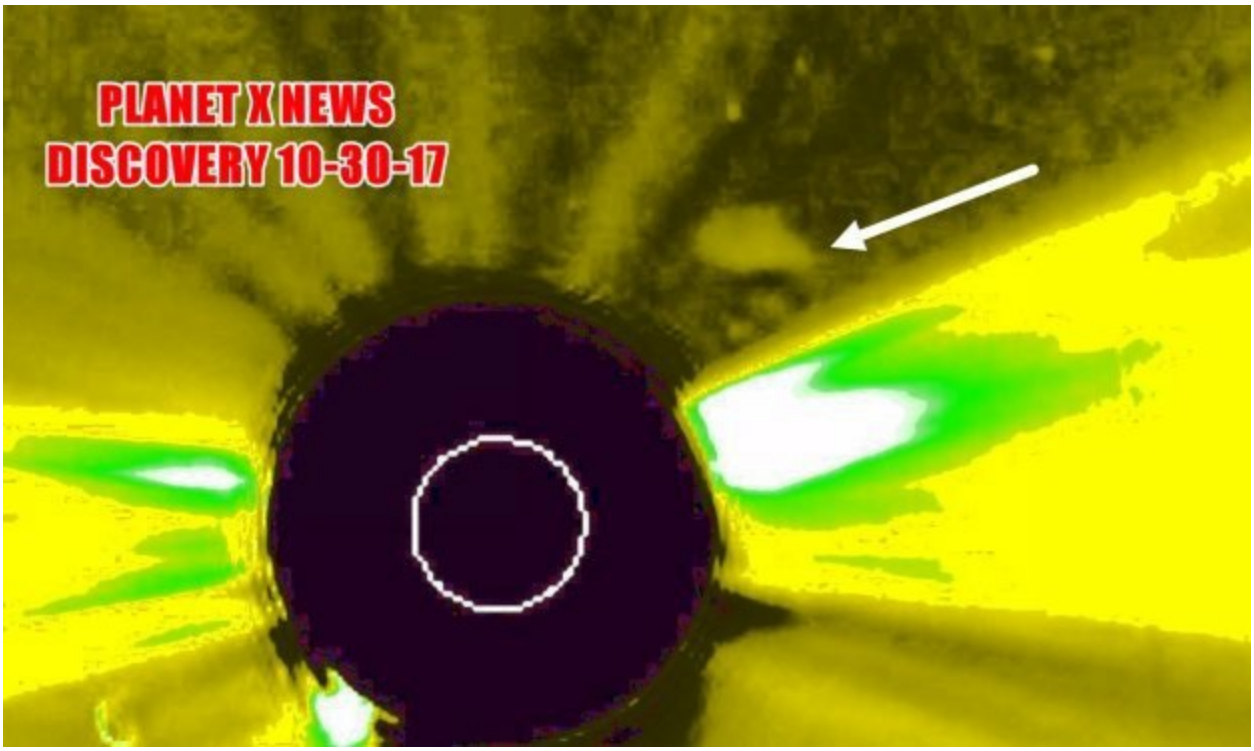


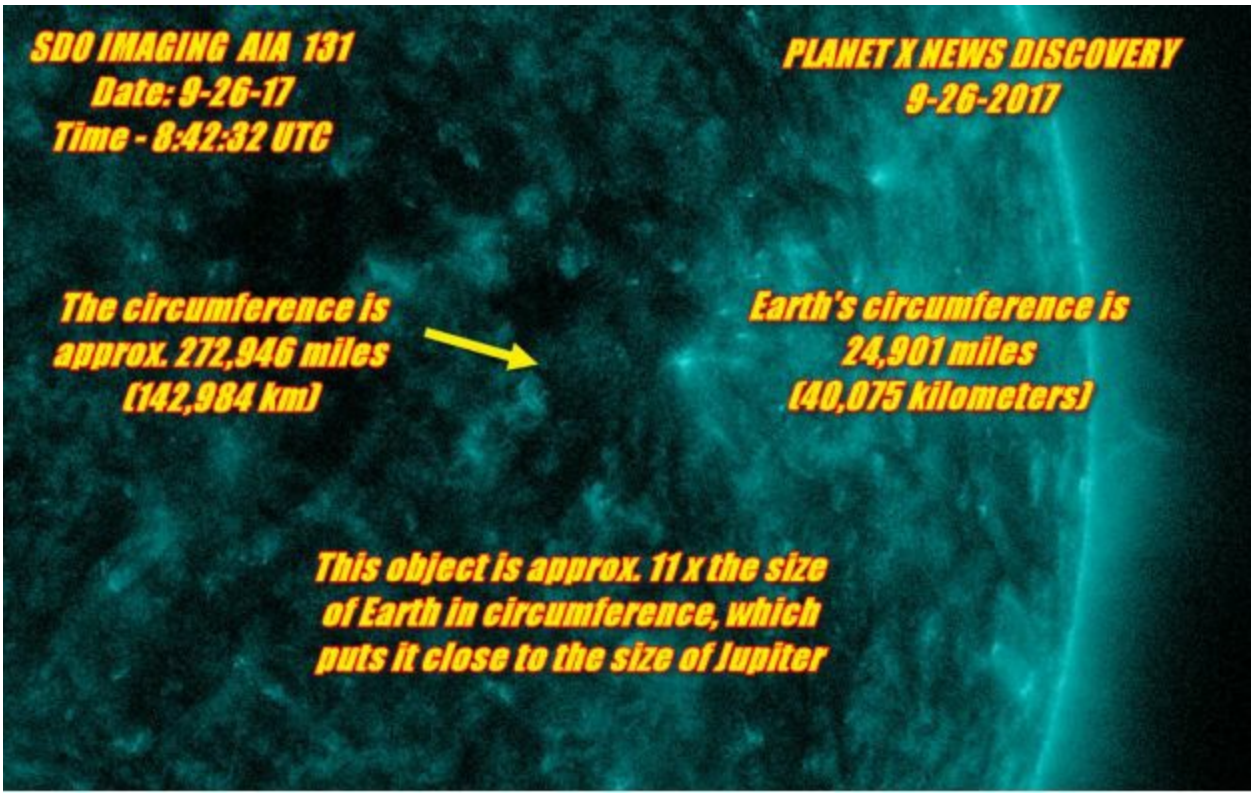


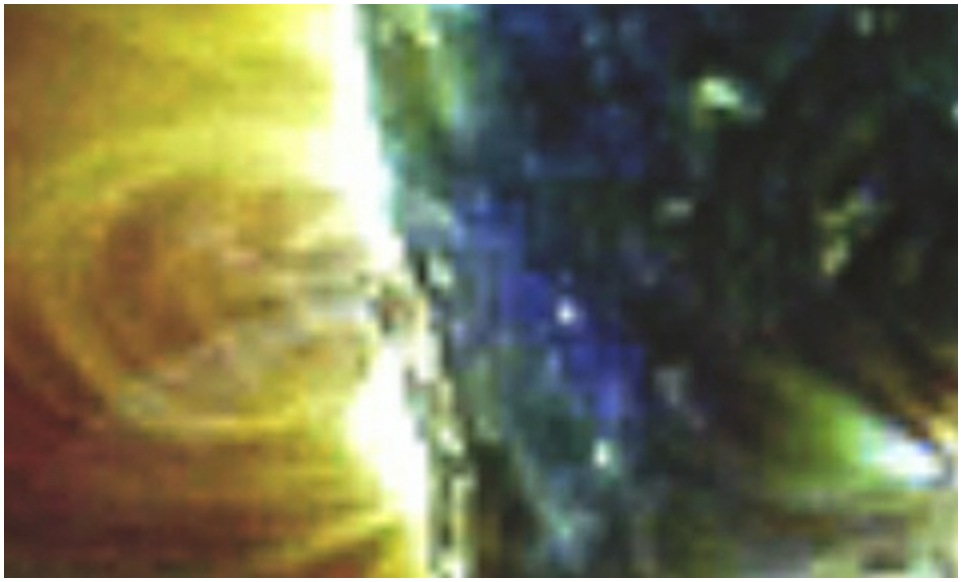


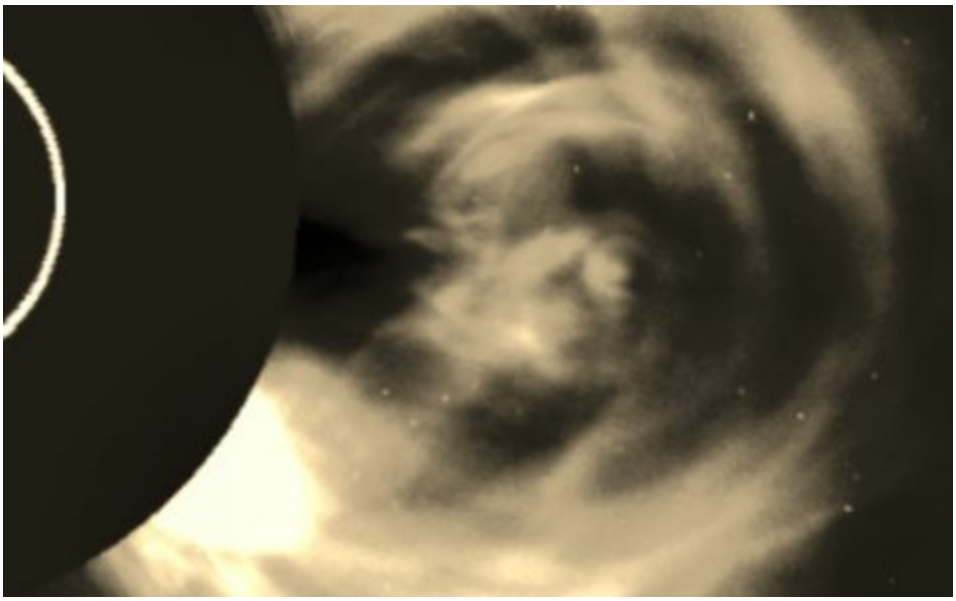


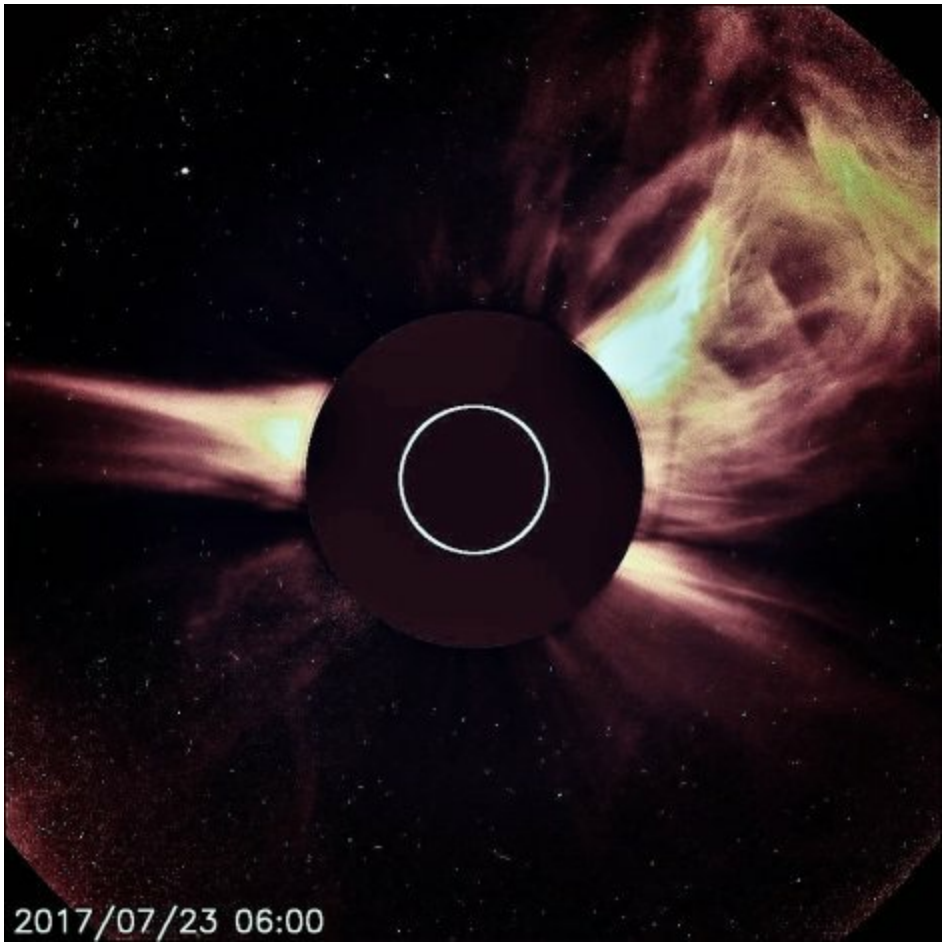
PLANET X NEWS
DISCOVERY 10-30-17


PLANET X NEWS
DISCOVERY 10-30-17


SDO IMAGING AIA 131
Date: 9-26-17
Time - 8:42:32 UTC
PLANET X NEWS DISCOVERY
9-26-2017
The circumference is
approx. 272,946 miles
(142,984 km)
Earth's circumference is
24,901 miles
(40,075 kilometers)
This object is approx. 11 x the size
of Earth in circumference, which
puts it close to the size of Jupiter



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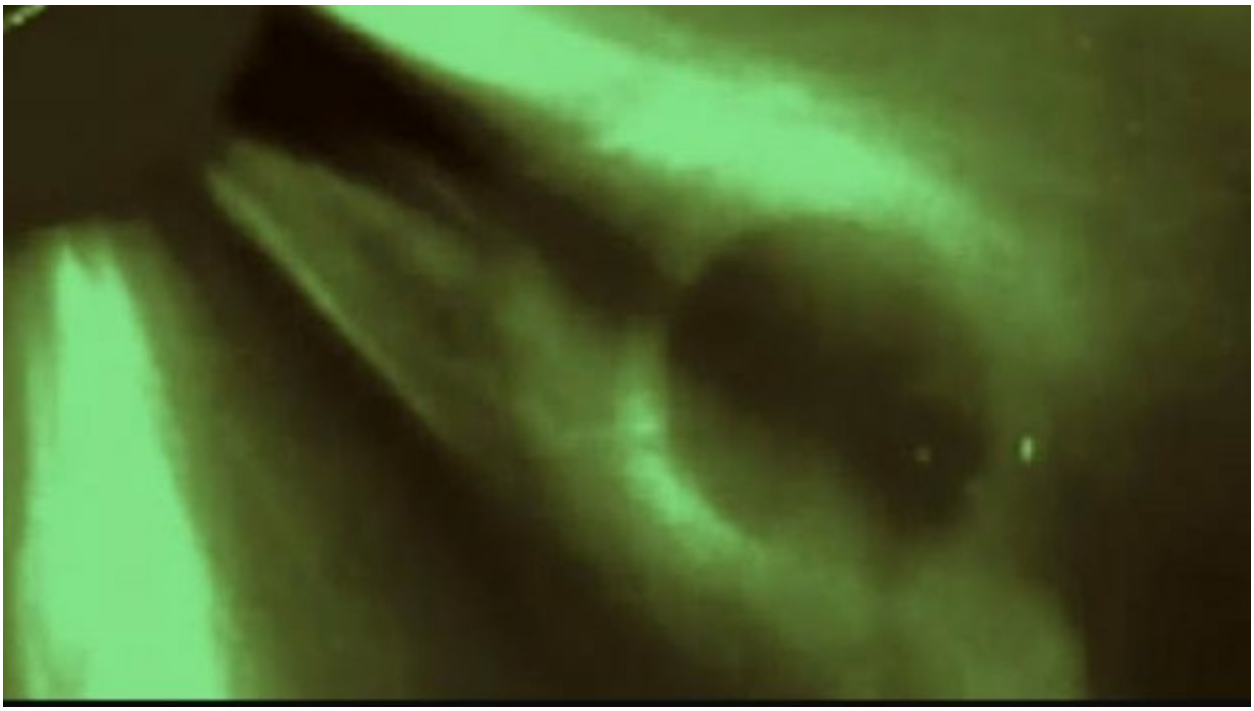

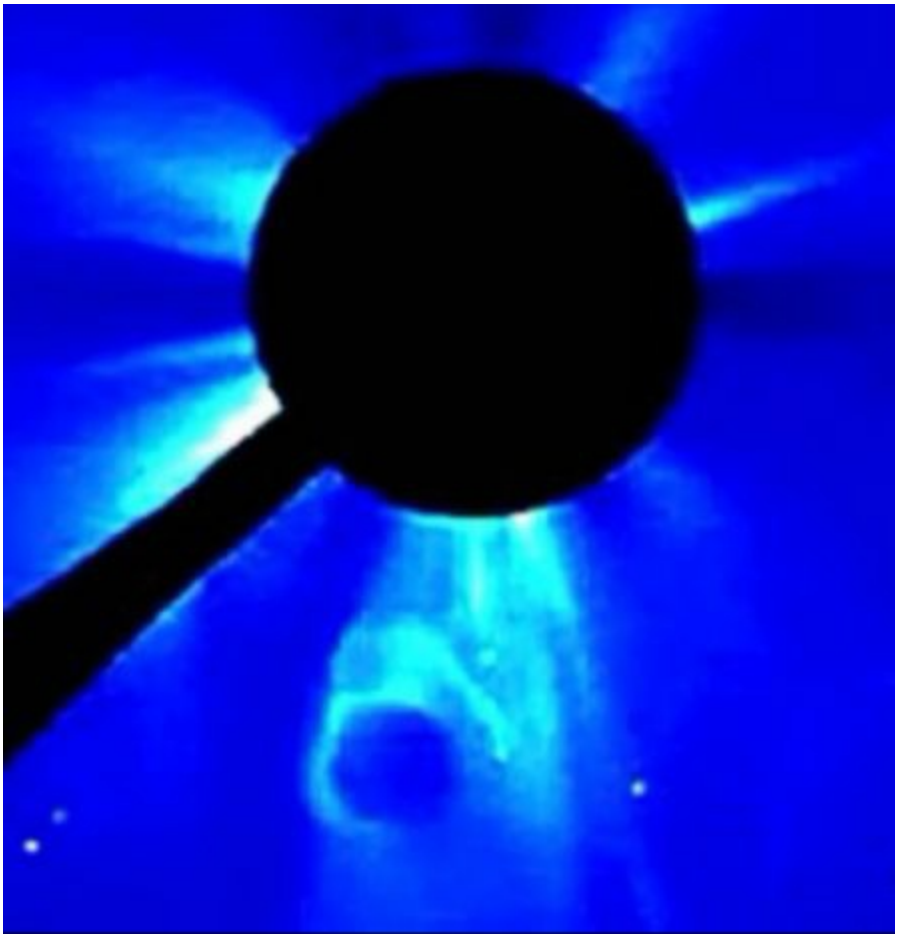

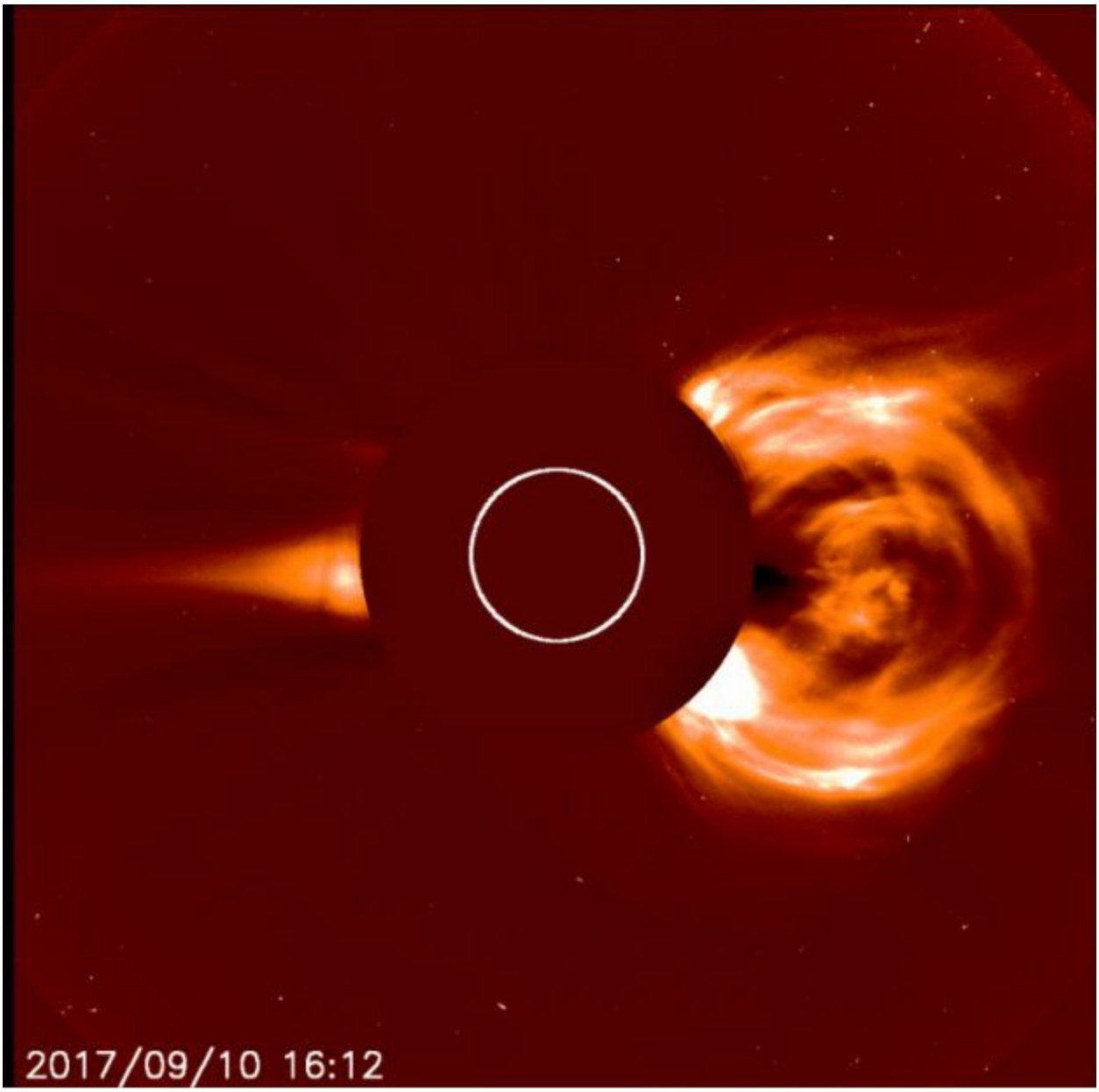
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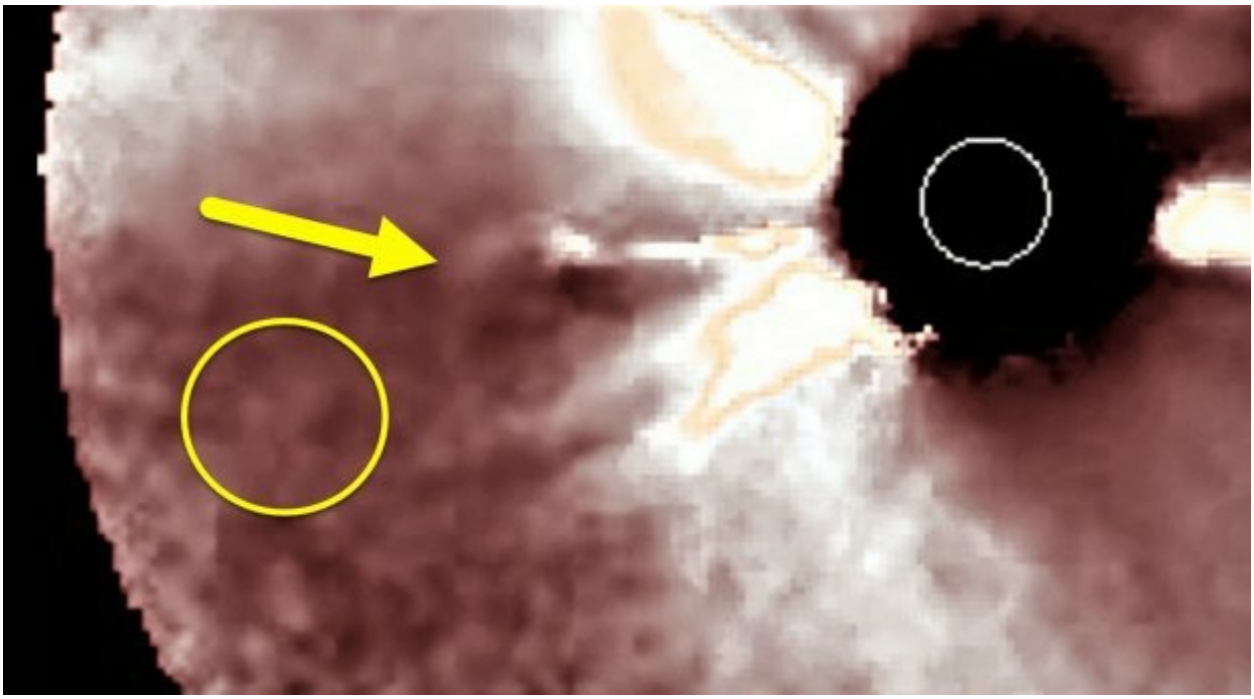

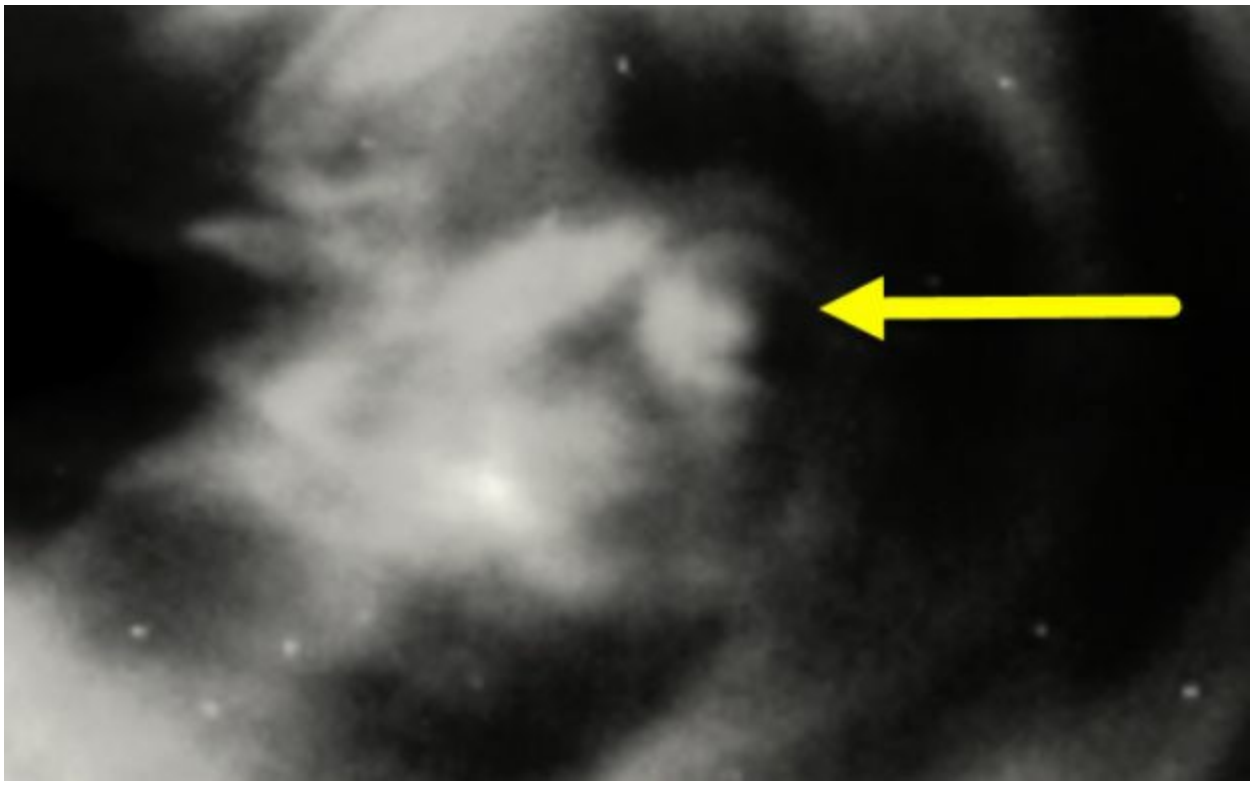

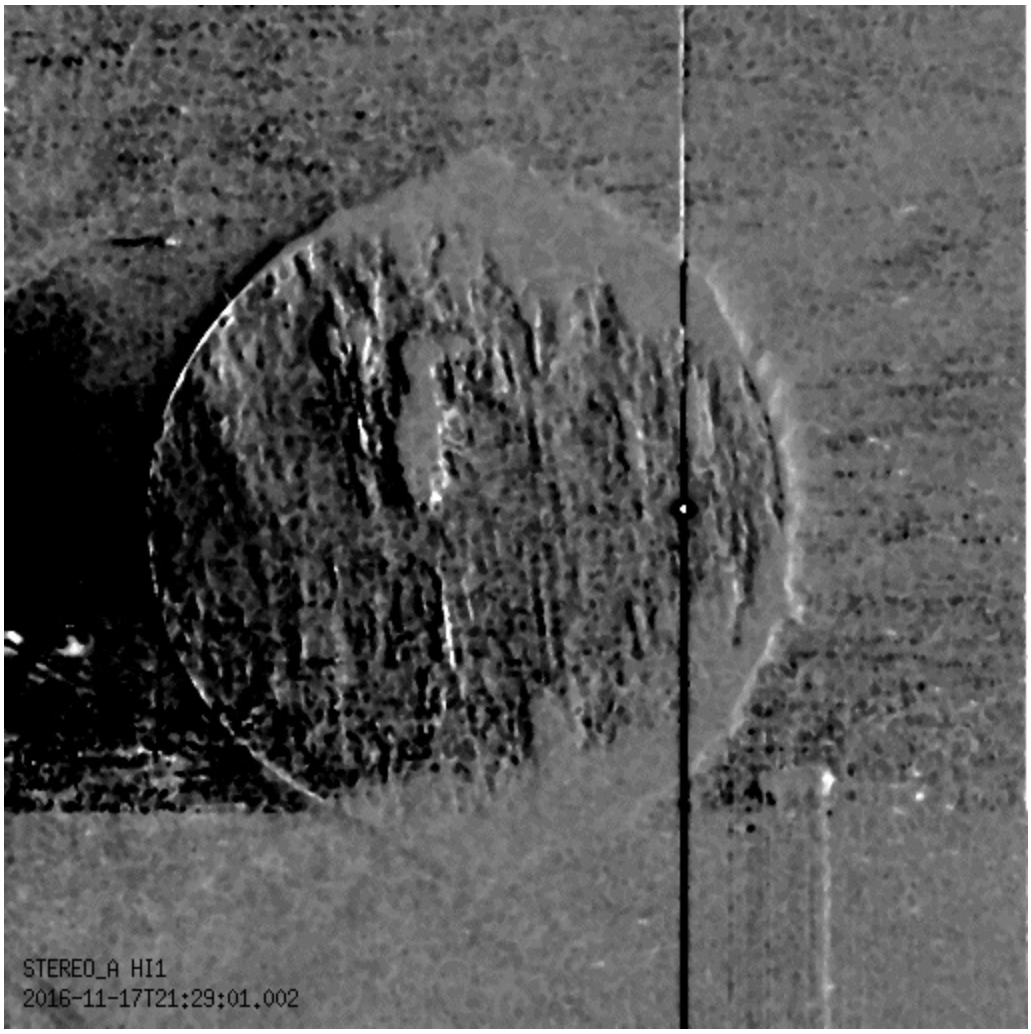
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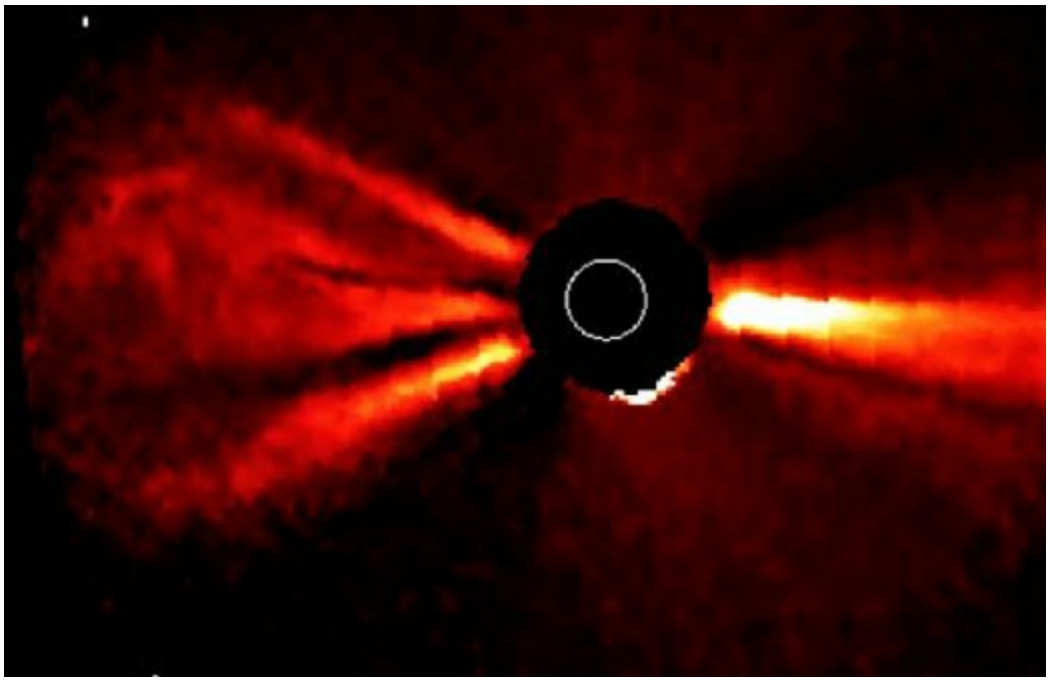
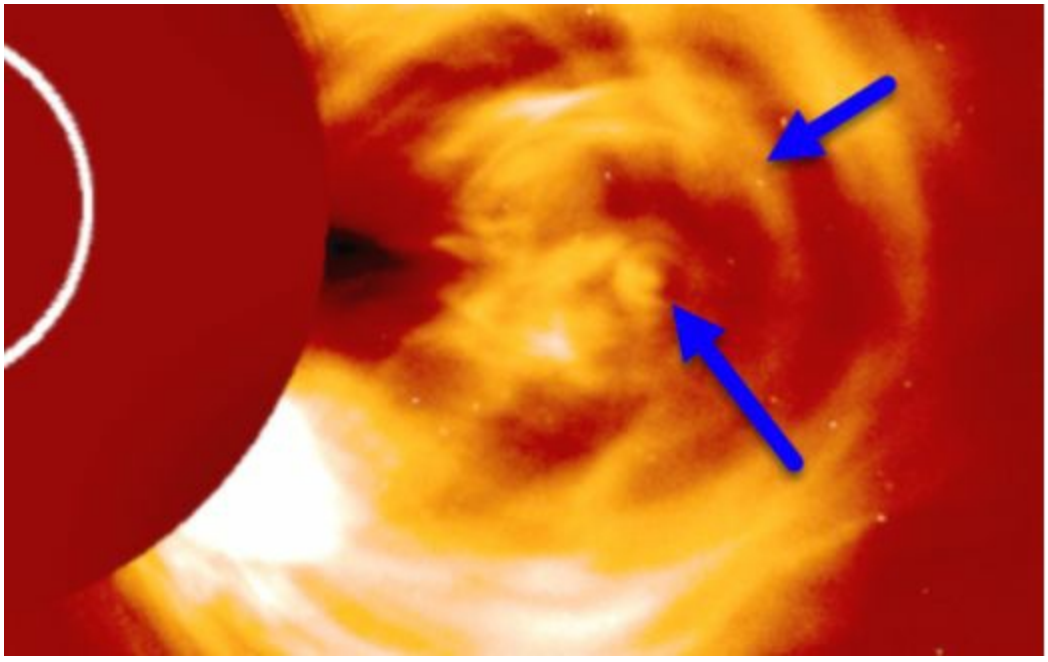
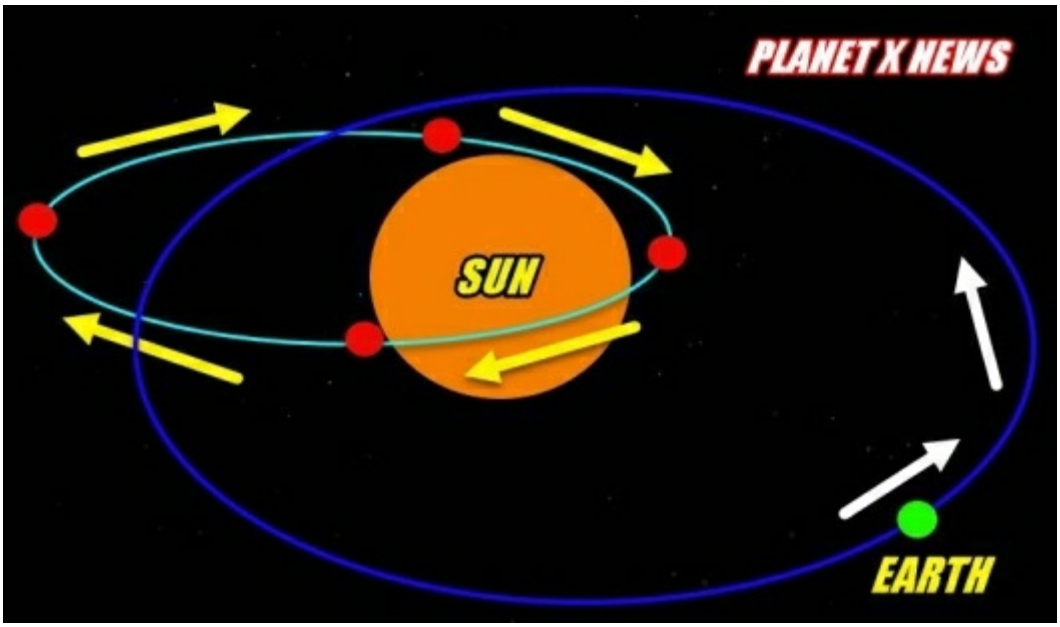
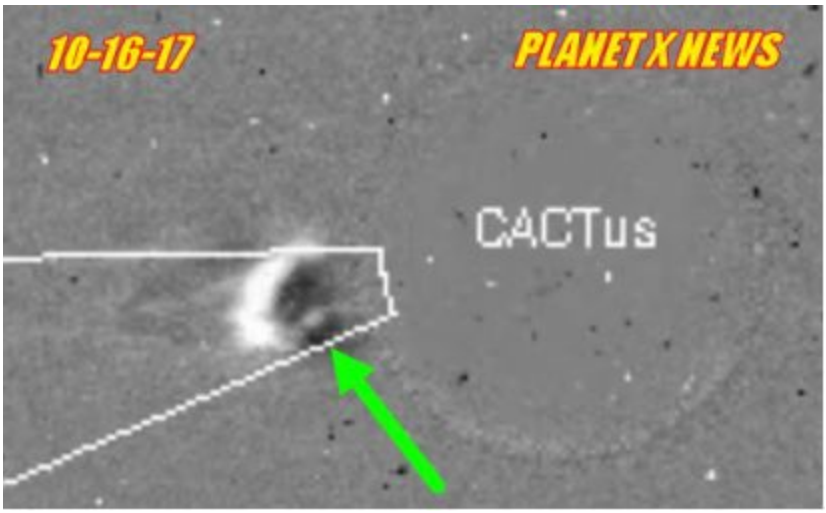
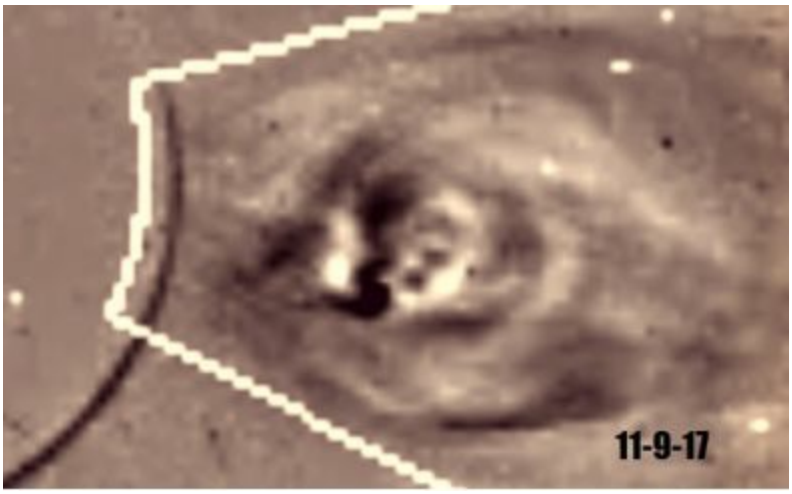





PLANET X NEWS
SUN
EARTH

BIG NEWS ON WHERE
PLANET X
IS AND
THE FATE OF EARTH
NEW DISCOVERY FROM PLANET X NEWS
COMING UP TODAY!


10-16-17
PLANET X NEWS
CACTus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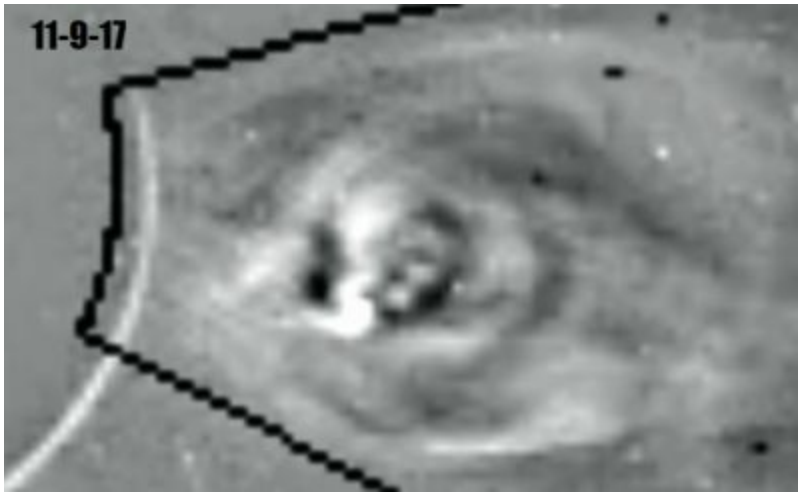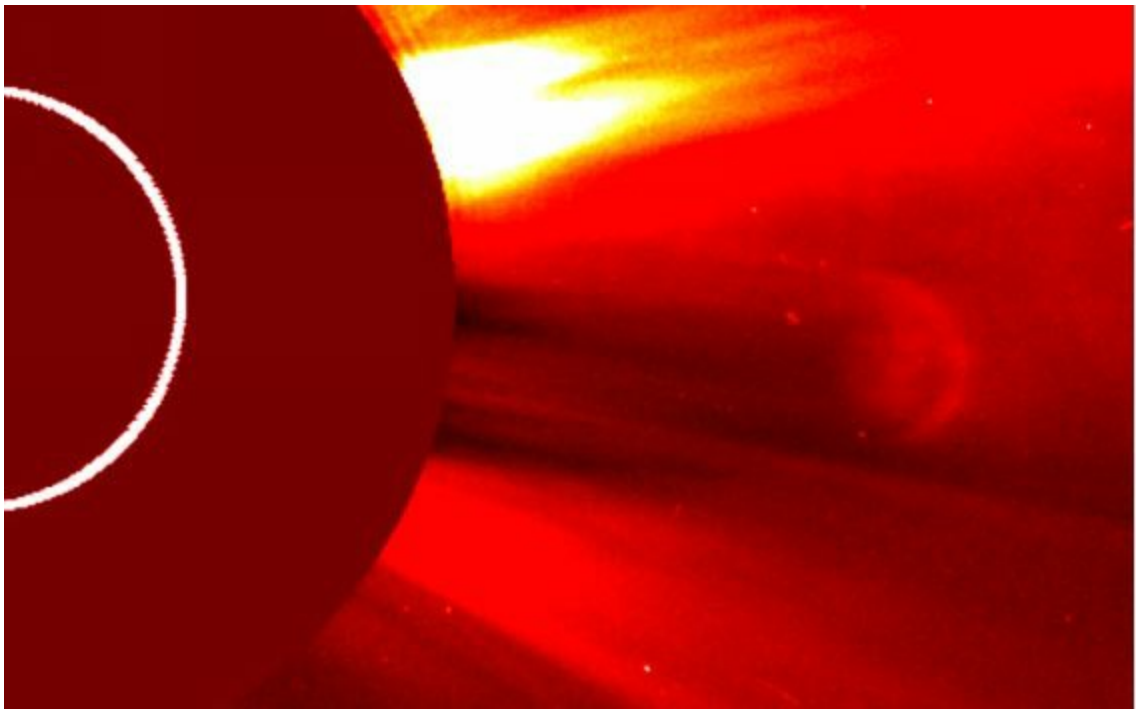
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